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## Barber acts to cut inflation at a stroke

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

Mr Anthony Barber yesterday presented enough supplementary tax cuts to furnish most Chancellors for a celebratory April, in his third Budget in ear in office. He cut purchase tax by two-elevenths—nearly twice as much as the regulator permits—which is worth £235 millions in a full year. His investment incentives are worth £140 millions. And on top of this supplementary £375 millions Budget—total, including April, £1,100 millions, £1,400 millions in a full year—he threw controls over consumer credit on overboard.

Mr Barber's objective—to reach his original output target by means of a cut of 4 to 4½ per cent economic growth—was generally welcomed (except by the Sunday Club, which found the whole business dangerous and inflationary).

But the means he chose to achieve this end were thought excessive even by one of the industrialists who have most cause to rejoice. Television distributors red an immediate famine of sets; those a little more remote from the High Street simply wondered if this "Go"

might not imply a stop in the future.

Certainly Mr Barber gave a frank display of novice helm-manship. He started his speech by looking ruefully at the unintended kink in his wake—a drop in output in the first half of this year 1 per cent more than he expected in April. He then admitted that the course correction he made at that time would leave us well to leeward of our intended position, and introduced his new measures.

Mr Jenkins accused him of waiting far too long before adopting measures recommended by Labour; but in fact the selling instructions seem to be those issued by Mr Heath in his "at a stroke" statement just 13 months ago—tax cuts, growth, and reduced inflation.

Two things, to judge from Mr Barber's brief speech (he will enlarge on his views in today's economic debate) made this policy practicable now, where it was not a year ago. The first is the CBI offer on prices, April and July Budgets—on business and consumer confidence, and thus on the economy. The official forecast of 4 to 4½ per cent growth between the first half of this year and the first half of next (actually a faster rate from now on) is "subject to wide margins of error," and in fact makes little allowance for confidence effects.

If confidence gets a really big boost, there is little to stop growth outstripping official intentions and, after a time, productive capacity. So it is officially admitted that the new policy embodies a risk—an economic risk contained in the vagueness of the forecasts, and a political risk on inflation—because the judgment that inflation is slowing down is essentially political, not economic. If either judgment is badly wrong, we will be in for another sharp change of course.

The Government is to extend the price pause to the nationalised industries, and allow them to borrow the investment funds they will not now be allowed to recover from consumers. The implications of the double loan on State borrowing implied



## HP curbs lifted

Here are the main changes announced by the Chancellor:

**HIRE PURCHASE** restrictions, including credit sale and rental agreements, are completely lifted. Goods subject to control had required 33½ per cent initial deposit (or 40 per cent for cars) with two years to pay.

**PURCHASE TAX** on all categories of goods is reduced by two-elevenths. The new rates are:

- 45 Per cent (instead of 55 per cent) on furs, jewellery, records, cameras, hairdressing goods, perfumes.
- 30 per cent (instead of 36½ per cent) on refrigerators, washing machines, electrical equipment, cars, drugs, trunks, stationery, toys, sports equipment.
- 18 per cent (instead of 22 per cent)

on confectionery, soft drinks, crisps, nuts and petfoods.

• 11½ per cent (instead of 13½) on garments, textiles, floor covering, most furniture, ironmongery, cutlery.

The tax cuts which will cost £110 millions this year, and £235 millions in a full year, could mean about £48 off an £1,100 car or at the other end of the scale 2p off a pack of a dozen bottles of mineral water.

Chairman of all major nationalised industries have agreed to co-operate in the CBI proposals for price restraint. The Post Office will reconsider its plan to raise telephone charges and will "re-examine" postal services.

The Chancellor also announced a 20 per cent increase (from 60 to 80 per cent) in first-year allowances for industrial plant and machinery until August 1973.

## Sudan coup move to Left

Cairo Radio said last night that Major Habsheem Atta, who was removed from a Government post in the Sudan last November as a Communist sympathiser, had seized power.

In a broadcast he is said to have stated that his coup was aimed at "correcting the course of the May and October revolutions"—two previous coups in the Sudan.

The Iraq Newsagency said Major Atta announced the overthrow of General Nimeiry's regime, which he said had been set up by a "corrupted clique." He promised democracy for all popular organisations—seen here as a possible reference to the banned Communist Party—and announced that the region of the Southern Sudan would be granted home rule.

Major Atta said this would be so that the South—plagued for years by warfare between local guerrillas and the Northern authorities—could be administered by its own "sincere citizens." He accused the former regime of having "flung the doors open for secessionist rebels and opportunists." He accused the former regime of responsibility for deterioration of the situation in Sudan.

**Tanks at palace**  
Atta was said to have referred to "the liberation of (Iraqi) occupied land, the Palestinian revolution, and the Palestinians' right to determine their destiny."

Earlier tanks were reported to be surrounding the presidential palace in Khartoum, the capital.

The present Sudanese government is a military one headed by Major General Jaafar Mohammed El Nimeiry. It seized power on May 25, 1969. There was no immediate mention of the whereabouts of President Nimeiry.

## Palestine forces routed

By our Foreign Staff

King Hussein's Government announced yesterday that most of the Palestinian commandos operating in Jordan—about 2,300 out of 2,500—had been captured in the course of the past week's fighting. The Prime Minister, Mr Wasfi Tel, told questioners at a press conference that there were no longer any commando bases left in the country.

"Only about 200 fedayeen remain at large, and we shall find them," he said. Mr Tel added that new areas for guerrilla operations would be determined after the commandos now in detention in an army camp outside Amman had been screened.

The Jordanian authorities would release only "the true guerrilla who works for liberation"—those who would fight to recover the occupied territories from Israel. The others, those wanted on criminal charges, and those who advocated the overthrow of the

Turn to back page, col. 4

## Jenkins sweeps aside Wilson's arguments

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Roy Jenkins, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, last night placed himself uncompromisingly on the side of entry into the Common Market and swept aside every argument advanced by Mr Wilson and his colleagues in favour of either equivocation or opposition to the Government's proposal to join the EEC.

In a speech to the Parliamentary Labour Party in the penultimate meeting of its long series of debates on Europe, Mr Jenkins left no further doubt about his intention to vote in favour of entry to the terms negotiated by the Government. He said: "I believe that these terms are as good as any which anyone who knows the situation could have hoped to get."

He accepted that some members of the Labour Cabinet would have opposed them—including Mrs Castle, Mr Peart, Mr Shore, and Mr Ross. But the majority were in favour of trying to get in in 1973. "We did not say, we would go in on any terms. But these are not any terms," he insisted.

Mr Jenkins was sure that if

Britain did not enter on the present terms, there was no question of picking up the application again at a later date. The opportunity would be gone for at least a decade and perhaps for a lifetime. If we rejected the terms, the results would be worse than if we had never started the enterprise in the first place.

Without naming him, Mr Jenkins took on the argument presented by Mr Dennis Healey that the British economy was too weak at the moment to justify entry. He said the economy was not externally weak, and was certainly not weaker than it had been when the Labour Government made its application in 1967.

The fact that there was a degree of slack in the economy, as the result of Tory policies, illustrated the desperate need for a spark to get Britain going. It was not a dangerous position for us—it was as good as we were ever likely to get.

Mr Jenkins then dealt with the argument presented by Mr Wilson. Mr Callaghan, and a number of other Labour spokesmen to the effect that it was no longer possible to trust the Tories to lead us into Europe. He pointed out that our membership did not begin until January 1973, and that there was every prospect that Labour would be able to get the Tories out of office before then. Even if Labour did not succeed in defeating the Tories before entering, it was likely they

would defeat them before the transitional period was over. It was no use objecting to entry as an act of protest against the viciousness of Tory policy. Such an argument would not wash, because what Labour MPs had to justify was their votes on the European issue in 10 or 20 years' time.

He could find no justification for the fears expressed by Labour MPs about the prospects for regional development once Britain had gone into the Market. One by one, he detailed the points on which the party was worried and claimed that West Germany and Italy were already carrying out the kind of policies that Labour wanted. The only accurate complaint, he said, was that the investment allowances favoured by the Tory Government were inconsistent with Community policy, whereas the investment grants, favoured by Labour, were acceptable to the Community.

Mr Jenkins then tackled Mr Wilson's favourite argument against the Government's White Paper—namely that it had omitted any overall figure of the cost of entry to the balance of payments. He pointed out that Labour's White Paper had given figures ranging from £100 millions to £1,100 millions—a margin so wide as to be meaningless. He regretted these figures had been published and did not dispute the Government's argument now against the inclusion of a final figure.

• HEATH speech, page 7; EEC regional policy, page 13; Market food warning, back page

## Lib but not licence

By Dennis Barker

IT WAS the sort of situation in which even the Archangel Gabriel might have said, "Blow it!" The rules of the football tournament said that if the scores were equal, the result would be decided in corners. With the score all-nil, the corners men—only five minutes to go, the goalie feld the ball near the by-line and the referee awarded a corner in the other side.

"The ball didn't go over the bloody line, ref!" said the goalie. Eileen Bourne, aged 20, of the Brighton Post Office Ladies Football Team who, on the spot, became the first lady footballer in Sussex to be sent off for swearing at a referee.

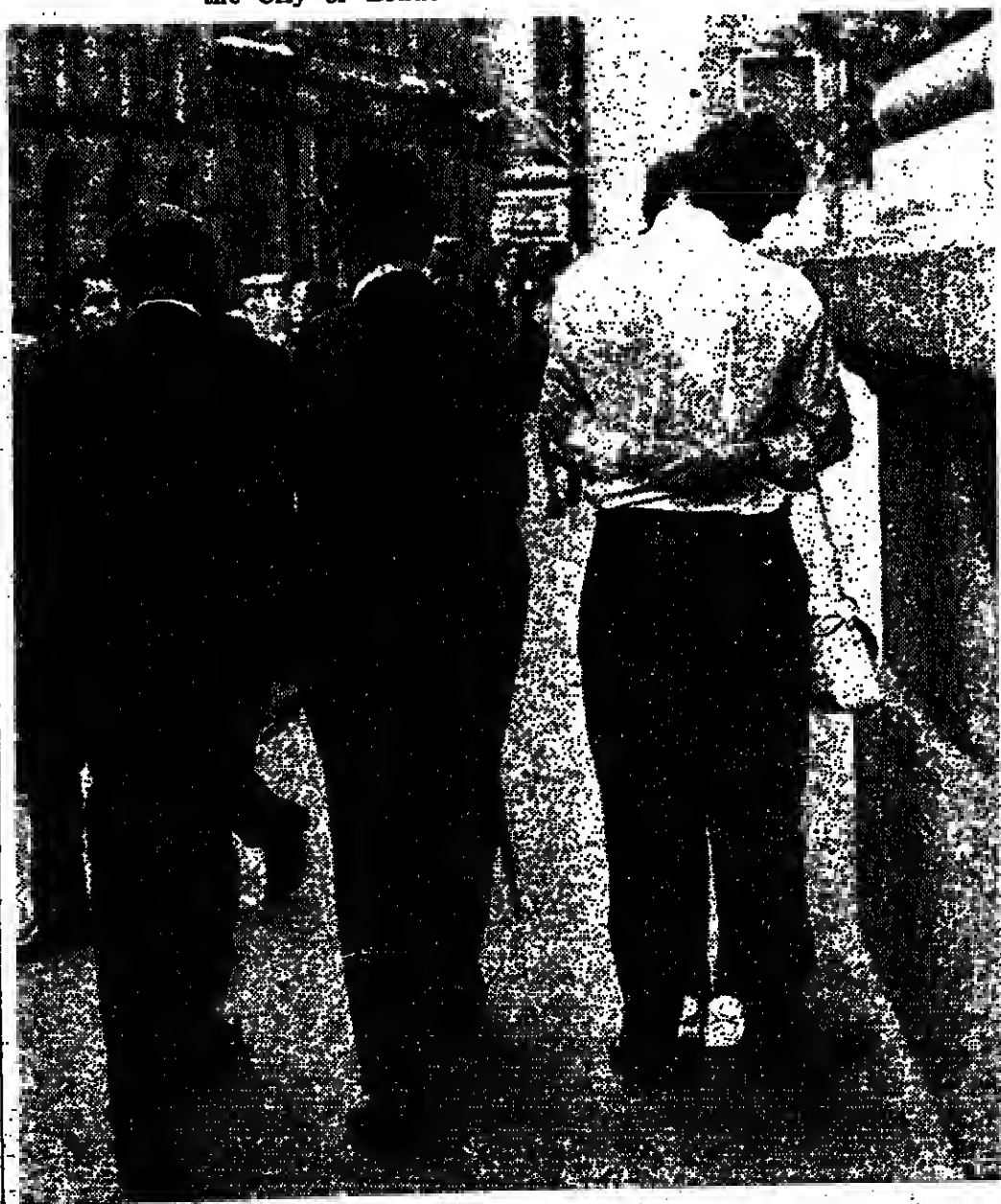
Last night she was said to be still "too upset" to talk about the incident, but the referee, Mr Charles Adams, a builder, said firmly: "I don't stand swearing from anybody, male or female. Once a referee lets someone swear at him he loses control of the game."

The biggest concession Mr Adams was prepared to make was a promise not to report the matter. "The sending off was sufficient punishment," he said.

What the Hellingly Hospital Ladies Team, who won the whole tournament as a result of the bad language, said about it all is not recorded. "Bloody marvellous," perhaps?

One way or another, Mr Adams's valour must be considered notable. This is what happened to a soccer referee who sent off his wife during a women's match at Brisbane, Australia: "She gave me some cheek for a decision I made, so I warned her," said Mr Garth Goodwin. "When she made a second remark I sent her off."

Mr Goodwin has been living in a baked beans three times a day ever since.



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## Healey off to China

Dennis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, will visit China with his wife for two weeks in April of next year. He yesterday he hoped that the time of his visit China would be occupying her rightful place in the United Nations and Britain would be enjoying diplomatic relations in the Far East. Mr Healey accepted an invitation from the Chinese Institute of International Affairs to visit the Chinese Embassy in London.

## Ban lifted

The 16-year-old ban on the import of poultry meat from the United States and Western Europe will be relaxed from October 1. Prior to the Minister of Agriculture, announced yesterday, the same date, price controls will come into effect to prevent a flood of cheap exports. It is claimed the effect will be to put up prices, but to prevent them falling.

## 8pc rejected

Executive members of 18 unions covering Government industrial workers yesterday rejected a "final" 8 per cent rise offer. They want something nearer the 10 to 15 per cent increase accepted by clerical servants. A further meeting with the employers is expected later this week, probably on Thursday.

## Cricket bets

Ladbrokes will open a betting shop at Trent Bridge cricket ground in Nottinghamshire on Saturday, so customers can bet both cricket results and horse racing. The shop will be under the scoreboard. If successful, Ladbrokes will approach other counties with the idea.

## TV Cup

FIFA, the world governing football body, has agreed on a contract which will give the BBC and ITV full television and radio access to the World Cup in Germany in 1974. Full details will be announced in October.

## Tea champs

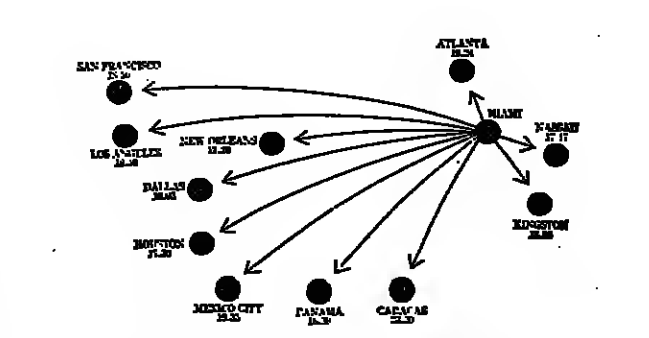
Britain now lags behind Libya as a consumer of tea. Tea drinking figures for 1969, the latest available, show that British people drink 4.02 kilograms a head, compared with 4.55 in Libya.

## TV, radio—2

- |                |       |            |        |
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# OVERSEAS NEWS

## Sisco to visit Israel in hope of breaking Middle East deadlock

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, July 19

Mr Sisco, the US Assistant Secretary of State, is to go to Israel next week on a visit that it is hoped will break the deadlock in the long delayed, much thwarted, American peace initiative in the Middle East. The scenario for an interim settlement, as now seen by US diplomatic sources, is that hopefully Mr Sisco's visit will secure sufficient progress on the major elements of agreement on reopening the Suez Canal for the final details to be hammered out by Foreign Ministers when the UN General Assembly opens in September.

## Mr Nixon has a 'concorde' idea

By our Defence Correspondent

THE United States Government is exploring the possibility of reviving its supersonic transport programme — brought down by Congressional anti-aircraft fire earlier this year — in collaboration with the West Germans. According to the American journal "Aviation Week" the idea was proposed by President Nixon when he met Chancellor Brandt in Washington last month. A joint programme presumably appeals to US officials because they believe it would be easier to start and harder to stop than further unilateral venture. It would certainly make a fascinating commercial and political parallel to the Anglo-French Concorde programme. At present it is no more than one among several long-term possibilities being tentatively explored by supporters of supersonic transport in the US. But it emphasises that unless Concorde is finally cancelled in a mood of absolute rejection and certainty by Governments, airlines, and civil engineers, the American aircraft industry is sooner or later going to have another try.

## Deputy accused of fraud

From our Correspondent, Paris, July 19

A Gaullist deputy, M Andre Rives-Henry de Lavaysse, was charged today by examining magistrate Andre Chevalier with fraud concerning a property company, Garance Fonciere. Seven others were charged, including two women directors. The company's founder, Robert Frenkel, was arrested with his wife last week, also on charges of fraud and of breaking company law. M Rives-Henry was managing director until last January. The company was set up in December 1967, "to acquire and rent property." The Finance Ministry has been investigating its activities for some months, alerted partly by the high interest rate promised. Earlier this month, the Government bolstered a law passed last November requiring firms that raised funds through public subscriptions to issue more information to investors. Two affiliated firms of the Garance Fonciere were recently banned by the Stock Exchange Commission from collecting funds or advertising themselves. The company, with its ramifications, involved several well-known personalities and threatens to become a major scandal. The French traditionally prefer to invest in housing and in land, generally considered their best guarantee against the declining value of money. Half of the country's 1,000 estate agents work independently, with no common statute. They all flourish, partly because France's severe housing shortage. Shareholders in M Frenkel's company will probably lose 20 or 25 per cent of their investment. But they are likely to have resumed its leadings, and are advised not to sell. So far public subscriptions to issue more information to investors.

### Acceptance

US official sources said that Mr Sisco and Mr Donald Burges, the US mission chief in Cairo, had informed the Egyptians of the procedures the US proposed to use to negotiate an interim settlement and that Egyptian officials had raised no objections. This acceptance is seen here as vital to the success of the initiative.



Joseph Sisco

if the US peace initiative is to continue. Official sources stressed that although the US had reached certain conclusions about ways of achieving an interim settlement, Mr Sisco would not be carrying any American "line" for a settlement, a statement almost certainly designed to avoid treading on Israeli sensibilities.

### No details

No details were disclosed of the new American mediating stance but it will have to redress a refusal of Israel to make more than a token withdrawal from the banks of the Canal, and the unwillingness of Egypt to accept an interim settlement that does not envisage a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

State Department officials refused to comment directly today on a report in the Israeli morning newspaper Ha'aretz which said that Mr Sisco would confirm Washington's willingness to supply additional F4 Phantom bombers to Israel. But US officials did confirm last week that Soviet arms shipments to both Egypt and Syria had shown a marked increase in recent months, a statement which could be interpreted as further US arms supplies to Israel.

THE way is almost clear for an exchange of ambassadors between Britain and China. A decisive factor in Peking's readiness to raise the level of diplomatic representation is Britain's intention to give firm support to China's representation in the United Kingdom. The Foreign Office now seems fairly confident that Peking will in fact take the Chinese seat in the General Assembly session which begins in September. The expectation is that there will be a "two Chinas" resolution, and that Chiang Kai-shek's representative will walk out. But there is some slight hope that Nationalist China will act more gracefully and withdraw from the United Nations before the voting. The announcement of a decision to exchange ambassadors is expected soon, but the number of problem still remain. Peking is asking Britain to close its consulate in Formosa, and the British Government is reviewing this. Since Chiang Kai-shek withdrew his representation in London 21 years ago in protest against Britain's recognition of Peking, there should be no insuperable difficulty here.

## Design prize for Italian

From MARGOT MAYNE

Paris, July 19. The Bouabou Plaza in the Hautes district of Paris is to have a new art centre designed by the Italian architect, Renzo Piano, and two associates, one of them Richard Rogers of England. Signor Piano won an international competition launched last November. The 682 plans submitted were judged by an international jury, led by the French architect Jean Prouvé, which announced its decision today. President Pompidou had pressed for the new art centre to be built as a memorial to Gaullism. It is to be completed by 1975 when his term of office expires.

The press conference presenting the prize-winning plan today was disturbed by architects and others who oppose any new art centre in the Hautes district. They contend that the Bouabou Plaza, scheduled for demolition since July 1, had themselves become a living art centre since the Paris fruit and vegetable market left the district two years ago. They also contend that poor families will have to leave their homes because of the new scheme. Signor Piano's rectangular building, of glass, steel, and plastic, will be built on pylons facing the esplanade. It will include a contemporary art museum, a library, cinema, theatre, and restaurants. Details of the plans may be altered, and will be worked out with the London firm of architects, Ove Arup and Partners.

## Smith 'still in contact'

Mr Smith has told members of his ruling Rhodesian Front Party that contact with Britain has not ceased, and that he will continue to press for a settlement "while any chance remains." Mr Smith, who was speaking at a private meeting in Bulawayo, said the talks so far had been conducted in a more amiable atmosphere than those in the past.

### Jet turns back

More than two hours after leaving Heathrow Airport-London for Nassau, yesterday, a BOAC Boeing 707 turned back with a hydraulic system failure. The plane, carrying 141 passengers and a crew of 11, touched down safely on three engines. BOAC said the undercarriage and braking systems were not affected but other landing equipment was out of action.

# Ambassador for China soon

By HELLA PICK

In recent years, Britain has supported the Albanian resolution to seat Peking. But it has also supported the United States' resolution. This meant that Britain was trying to be friends to both camps, but rather more friendly to the US than to Peking. Last year, for the first time, there was a simple majority for seating the Communists, and Britain's policymakers, calculating that it was now only a matter of time or 1972 before Peking would finally make it, decided to support Peking's claim without reservations. Washington was informed that Britain would no longer vote for the "important question" resolution. The British Government is, at last, being briefed on Dr Kissinger's talks in Peking. Lord Cromer, the British Ambassador in Washington, saw Mr Rogers yesterday. Today Sir Alec Douglas-Home is to see the United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr Charles W. Alvord, who is in London for the US Bar Association's meeting. French sources are suggesting that the first moves towards a US-China summit were made almost two years ago and that General de Gaulle was involved. It seemed that President Nixon during his visit to Paris stressed his desire for talks with China and made it clear that he accepted that Peking must be involved in a Far East, and especially a Vietnamese, settlement. General de Gaulle, informed of Peking's views, said that many intermediaries had been involved in preparing Kissinger's journey to Peking. Britain's Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Healey, is to China with his wife for a week's visit. He said that by the time Mr Healey's visit to Peking, China will be occupying her rightful place in the United Nations and that Britain will be enjoying full diplomatic relations in Peking. Mr Healey, who has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Institute of International Affairs, said details of his programme had yet to be fixed.

## Nixon's China initiative 'symbolic' diplomacy

By our Diplomatic Staff

Mr George Ball, former American Under-Secretary of State and former US representative at the United Nations, yesterday welcomed President Nixon's China initiative as "a constructive, affirmative move, but also characterised it as a piece of 'symbolic' or 'symbolic' diplomacy. In symbolic diplomacy, he told a meeting of the American Bar Association in London, a visit like this became more important in itself than any substantive agreements which might emerge. Nevertheless, unless there was a complete breakdown in Peking, American policy towards China could never return to its former position. Mr Ball was glad to see an end to the "fiction" of regarding Taiwan as China, and suggested a suitable future posture. American should make it clear that it did not regard Taiwan as a forward military base by withdrawing American troops, but it should maintain its security commitments. It should also regard the status of Taiwan as undetermined and to be decided by the government and people of Taiwan. In surveying world reaction to the news of the President's Peking visit, Mr Ball described the inevitable gloom in Taiwan and the daily "Nhan Dan" which had seen the Presidential visit organised with the complicity of Pakistan. Japan would also be very sensitive to the shift in American policy through its proximity to China and its heavy investment in Taiwan. Many Asian countries might feel that the United States had devalued itself in seeking a Presidential invitation from the Chinese. In the West he felt that Mr Nixon's move would generally be welcomed as clearing the air, but warned against excessively high expectations of results—particularly over Vietnam. "It is very unlikely that the government in Peking is likely to press the Hanoi regime to change its policy, which is very far less than what the Hanoi regime really wants. I would not think that one can reasonably expect Peking to twist the arm of Hanoi." Lord Caradon, the former British representative at the United Nations and the other platform speaker favouring Mr Nixon's initiative, was of the firm and unchallenged opinion that "the two-China policy is not going to succeed" and warned that its pursuit might produce deadlock. If the People's Republic of China took the existing Chinese seat, then Taiwan would have to apply to become a new member. Even if Taiwan was prepared to do that, and thereby would cease to exist as a state, the application of two Chinas its application would certainly be vetoed.

## Congress leaders briefed

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, July 19. President Nixon spent minutes this morning briefing Congressional leaders on his visit to Peking. He urged them to act with great restraint in commenting on the visit and its potential consequences and the information he gave them. He also urged them not to pass legislation that would hamper his efforts to secure a settlement in China. The Congressional leaders were evidently very ready to comply. Senator Mansfield, majority leader, said Mr Nixon would be walking on "shells" between now and arrival in Peking. He said he personally would favour a separate visit by Mr Nixon to Moscow at a later date and some subsequent stage. Mr Mansfield said that during Kissinger's preparatory discussion of the visit with Chinese Premier, Mr Chou, no secret agreements, promises were made. But Republican Senate leader, Mr Scott, said before meeting Mr Nixon, "The latest news of the President's visit to Peking would indicate that by that time we would probably have combat troops in South Asia, and possibly no force except those necessary to carry out such agreements as, hopefully, have been made. Senator Scott also believed that Mr Nixon's visit to Peking might cause Hanoi to be certain of Chinese support in the future and therefore, it was more ready to seek a negotiated end to the war. Mr Healey, who has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Institute of International Affairs, said details of his programme had yet to be fixed.

## Hanoi denounces 'perfidy'

Hongkong, July 19

President Nixon's policy was denounced by North Vietnam today as "wicked, perfidious, and aimed at dividing Communist countries." In what was clearly a comment on the President's proposed visit to China, the official Hanoi daily, "Nhan Dan," added that North Vietnam would not be bullied into accepting a Big Power compromise on Indo-China. It would carry on with the war alone if necessary. Observers said the editorial indicated North Vietnamese misgivings over the trip and the fear that China would accept a compromise short of total Communist victory. "Nixon's policy also consists of trying to achieve a compromise between the Big Powers in an attempt to make smaller countries bow to their arrangements," the paper said. It criticised the United States for failing to respond positively to a seven-point Communist peace plan for Vietnam which promises the release of American prisoners of war simultaneously with the withdrawal of US forces from South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese Government commemorated the 17th year of Vietnam's division today with a renewed offer to reunification and on an immediate ceasefire. Diplomats saw the statement as a reaffirmation of Saigon's known position. After blaming North Vietnam for advocating the partition of Vietnam at the Geneva conference of 1954, the Government repeated its proposals for direct discussions "on the problem of reunification by means of general elections in both North and South Vietnam under international supervision."

## French try to solve oil crisis

Algiers, July 19. A delegation from the French state petroleum group ELF-ERAP flew here today from Paris for negotiations with the Algerian state-owned oil and gas company Sonatrach, to solve the Franco-Algerian oil crisis. ELF-ERAP was one of the two major French oil concerns partly nationalised in February when Algeria seized a majority shareholding in French oil-producing companies. Oil and gas pipelines and gas production were fully nationalised. The other firm, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, signed an agreement with Sonatrach last month, and is understood to have since resumed its leadings of oil, suspended in mid-April when French companies initiated a world boycott of Algerian crude oil. Under the agreement, CFP is to receive \$25 millions in compensation after settling its tax arrears, and invest a minimum of \$42 millions by the end of 1975.—Reuters.

## Thieu seeks re-election

President Thieu formally declared himself a candidate yesterday for a second four-year term as leader of South Vietnam. On July 23, he will announce the name of his partner for the October elections in which he will be opposed by his current Vice President, Air Marshal Ky, a retired General Minh.

## Briton rescued

A British climber, Eric Jones, was rescued by two Italian guides yesterday from 12,000 feet up the Italian side of Mont Blanc after being slightly injured. A French guide, who had returned from the mountain without reaching him, the climber had been given by Mr Jones, who was in radio contact with him.

# TELEVISION

YOU MAY prefer the repeats, even if you caught them first time, but what's new is the Tuesday Documentary, with the result of five weeks' filming of the RAF's Strike Command, narrated by David Fairhall (BBC-1, 9.30) and ITV equivalent, featuring Peggy Seeger as the second expatriate viewing "A Kind of Exile" (ITV, 10.40). BBC-2's cracking repeats are William Walton's comic opera from Chekhov's "The Bear" (8.0) and Roy Dotrice's personation of John Aubrey's tattle ("Brief Lives," 9.20).

**BBC-1**  
1.5 p.m. ABC.  
1.30 Watch with Mother.  
1.45-1.53 News.  
2.40 Play School.  
4.00 Jackanory.  
4.55 Animal Magic.  
2.00 Flashing Blade.  
4.40 Abbott and Costello.  
5.00 News.  
6.00 Nationwide.  
6.20 Charlie Chaplin.  
6.45 What's the Sense?  
7.00 Taste for Adventure: "Coyote Country."  
7.30 Film: "Every Day's a Holiday" with John Leyton, Mike Sarne.  
9.00 News.  
9.20 Mr Roy Jenkins replies on the economy.  
9.30 Strike Command: RAF Strike Command countering Russian probing activities.  
10.10 Show Jumping from The Royal International Horse Show: Horse and Hound Cup.

**BBC-2**  
11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Dressing Up Day.  
7.5 p.m. Open University: Science 22.  
7.30 News.  
8.0 Summer Season: "The Bear" a comic opera by William Walton.  
8.50 Collector's World.  
9.20 Brief Lives: Roy Dotrice as John Aubrey—adapted by

Patrick Garland.  
10.45 News.  
10.50 Late Night Line-Up.

## ITV

**LONDON (Thames)**  
2.40 p.m. Shalom Yassu: Tourist of Israel.  
3.15 Time to Remember: "1916—The Better Ole."  
3.40 Once Upon a Time.  
3.55 Tea Break.  
4.25 Peyton Place.  
4.55 Little Big Time.  
5.20 How.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 The Flintstones.  
6.30 Crossroads.  
6.55 Father, Dear Father.  
7.25 Tuesday Film: "The Naked Jungle" with Charlton Heston, Eleanor Parker.  
9.0 Crime of Passion: "Louis," with John Phillips, Anthony Newlands.  
10.0 News.  
10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins Replies on the Economy.  
10.40 A Kind of Exile: Peggy Seeger.  
11.25 Play Better Golf: No. 1, Fundamentals.  
11.55 Why Prison?—Ros Kane on Radical Alternatives to Prisons.

10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News.  
10.45 News.  
10.50 Late Night Line-Up.

**CHANNEL-3** 10 p.m. Grassmere Sports. 4.0 Sean the Leprechaun. 4.30 Puffins. 4.40 Tinkertop. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Crime of Passion." 10.0 News. 10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Weather. Close.

**MIDLANDS (ATV)** 3.35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Tinkertop. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Crime of Passion." 10.0 News. 10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Weather. Close.

**NORTHERN (Granada)** 4.10 p.m. News. 4.15 Peyton Place. 4.40 Tinkertop. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Crime of Passion." 10.0 News. 10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Weather. Close.

**SOUTHERN** 3.35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Tinkertop. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Crime of Passion." 10.0 News. 10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Weather. Close.

10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News.  
10.45 News.  
10.50 Late Night Line-Up.

**WEST & WALES (HTV)** 4.0 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Tinkertop. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Crime of Passion." 10.0 News. 10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Weather. Close.

**HTV WEST (As above except)** 1.4-1.9 p.m. Report West. 6.15-6.35 Report West.

**HTV WALES** 6.15-6.35 p.m. Y Dydd.

**HTV CYMRU/WALES** 6.15-6.35 p.m. Y Dydd.

**WESTWARD** 3.10 p.m. Grassmere Sports. 3.38 Westward News. 4.0 Sean the Leprechaun. 4.30 Puffins. 4.40 Tinkertop. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Crime of Passion." 10.0 News. 10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Weather. Close.

**YORKSHIRE** 4.10 p.m. News. 4.15 Peyton Place. 4.40 Tinkertop. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.00 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Crime of Passion." 10.0 News. 10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Weather. Close.

# RADIO

**RADIO 4** 330 m.; VHF  
6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today's News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. 8.0 News. 8.15 Music in our Time. 8.30 Showcase. 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.0 News. 9.5 News. 10.0 Own Correspondent. 10.15 Music in our Time. 10.30 Steve Race. 10.35 Daily Service. 10.40 Music Hour. 11.30 The All-England Show. 11.40 Bernard Cribbins. 12.0 noon You and Yours: Home and Family. 12.25 p.m. Brothers in Law. 12.30 The Tale. 12.35 Weather. Preview. 12.40 World at One. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 Staveley's Invitation to Music. 2.15 C. P. 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# South Africa's last chance for progress

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, July 19

Mr Theo Gerdener, South Africa's Minister of the Interior, gave a warning today that unless South Africa's rate of development was radically increased immediately there would be "no second chance" for the country. He also gave a warning to South Africans to prepare themselves for a very much sterner and changed development in the next three years.

He listed as problems to be faced and overcome:

- The old "futile battle" between Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking people.
- The general inclination to view the development of the non-whites as a side issue.
- The "luxury" of political division over issues when it was not necessary.
- The casualness of many over interstate and international relations.

He said South Africa's whites, especially, must prepare themselves in the next three or four years for more rapid development of the non-white policy and for united action in interstate and international relations. Non-whites must take a more subtle and humane attitude.

There was also the dire necessity that precedence should be given to the development of the African homelands. "This problem will, if the development rate appears to be too slow, have to be written off in two or three years."

# 130,000 to strike over rugby visit

Brisbane, July 19 — About 130,000 workers are expected to go on strike in Queensland on Wednesday in protest at the declaration of a state of emergency for the visit of the South African rugby team to the Springboks on Thursday.

About 150 demonstrators gathered and jeered the players as they arrived in Canberra in six private aircraft. Police outnumbered the demonstrators.

The main aim of Queensland's emergency powers is to give the State Government control over Brisbane exhibition grounds for the Springboks' matches here, against the wishes of the Royal National Association which normally rates it.

Police will have no additional powers to search or arrest people they consider to be suspicious. But 600 will be on duty at the ground, many brought in from New South Wales.

The thousands who are expected to join the strike along to 38 unions. They aim to block the road and rail transport and to deprive shops of deliveries.

Although the strike is mainly aimed at the calling of the emergency, it is also a protest against the use of police to build a protective fence round the exhibition ground. Workers who were given the task went on strike.

Union workers have also refused to build a barbed wire fence round Carerra's Manuka Oval where the Springboks meet the Australian Capital Territory's team on Wednesday. Police took over the job today.

When the Queensland emergency was declared five days ago the secretary of the State's trade and labour council, Mr Frank Whitty, said it could be taken for granted that the Government was planning a confrontation with demonstrators.

"In the event of any unionist in Brisbane being sent to gaol... not only will the entire trade union movement in Queensland become involved and stop work, but the whole nation will stop," — Reuter.

# Tour cancelled

The South African women's hockey team yesterday cancelled a tour of New Zealand and it was to have made next month.

The tour was cancelled off the tour because it would obviously not have been safe for the girls to have gone there, said Miss Sylvia Hoffa, secretary of the women's hockey association, in Johannesburg yesterday.

# Nader sniffs out 'tainted meat'

Washington, July 19 — Ralph Nader, reporting on a 9-year investigation, claims: Agriculture Department is smothering meat, poultry, and animal interests at the consumer's expense.

The study, made by a team of seven "Nader's Raiders" or activist groups, is a mistaken belief that pesticides, additives, and animal drugs are regulated carefully so that the stamp of the department's inspection means that the meat is pure and adulterated.

The report claims that lax regulations allow the wide sale of tainted meat and poultry, and subjects the consumer to a game of "Russian roulette" with pesticides and other chemicals.

The department replied that any of the practices cited by Nader would have been corrected. The report was misleading, because it purposely aimed at certain specific problems which are not typical, either of the conditions at exist in the department or the food industry.

Department officials have been saying privately for years that there were not enough inspectors to maintain adequate supervision of all meats sold.

Mr Nader said: "The consumer has no way of knowing the quality of his meat and poultry or the extent to which harmful pesticides have been introduced into his environment. The responsibility rests on government."

He added that perhaps 50 per cent of poultry inspected by the department is contaminated with salmonella, a germ that causes stomach ailments and food poisoning. He estimated that excess water in poultry, permitted by the regulations, may cost the consumer more than \$100 millions a year.

There is no monitoring for bacterial contamination in meat plants, although at least 30 diseases are believed transmissible through meat and poultry, he said. — UPI.

# Hundreds flee forest fire

About three hundred residents and campers have been evacuated from the Porto Cervo region of Corsica after a forest fire which has destroyed 3,000 acres of pine trees and several holiday homes. The fire was still burning yesterday 4 hours after it started.

# Envoy to king

The British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Robin Hooper, arrived in Rome yesterday for a meeting with King Constantine who is living in exile in the city.

# SUGAR which played such a major role in shaping society in the Caribbean...

The great West Indian estates lose money on every ton of sugar sold to Britain under the Commonwealth sugar agreement. Cost of production, unlike sugar prices, is rising, and the West Indian share of the high-priced US quota is marginal with no prospects that it will increase substantially.

The sugar industry is under vigorous attack from the intellectual centre of the Caribbean, which is the University of the West Indies, and from the Left opposition throughout the area. It is challenged as the symbol and substance of plantation society, as the remnant of a slave-based economy in the new world.

It is caught between the need to mechanise to increase profits and the need to provide jobs in countries with unemployment rates of 20 to 30 per cent.

Skilled and professionally trained people are not attracted to the industry because it cannot compete with the salaries offered by the bauxite and oil producers. An engineer starting in the bauxite industry in Jamaica can earn about £3,000 a year, a figure which a man with equivalent training and 20 years' experience in the sugar industry could not match.

Every man in labour in the oil and bauxite industries earns three or four times the daily sugar wage, and in sugar the bulk of the workers are employed only six or seven months a year.

Most cane cutters live in deplorable conditions in large families cramped into tiny makeshift shanties of wood and tin, almost always without electricity and usually without running water — and they are slowly becoming aware of a new affluence around them.

Many have stopped working rather than cut cane, which carries a social stigma because of its association with slavery. They drift into Kingston and end up living in poverty more degrading than its rural counterpart.

Although the Common Market has given Britain and the Commonwealth sugar exporters "a specific and moral commitment" to offer a "firm and continuing market... for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth sugar agreement," this is not sufficient to guarantee the future of the industry.

The producers will begin the new crop cycle — one planting of sugar cane produces five to seven crops — with some trepidation and hope that by 1974 when the Commonwealth agreement expires, the future will be clearer.

# Sugar knocked off pedestal

From STEPHEN KLAIDMAN in Kingston

Islands such as St Kitts and Barbados are almost totally dependent on sugar and it is fair to assume that the developed consumer countries in Western Europe, and the United States, will continue to support their industries. But serious social and economic problems have already begun to appear in the larger and more developed countries of Jamaica and Trinidad.

Both countries have experienced social turmoil in the last two years — in Trinidad a barracks uprising and Black Power demonstrations that got out of control and in Jamaica, virulent anti-white feeling in some sectors of society and a high rate of violent crime — and there is widespread agreement among observers and politicians that sugar, in part, is at the root of it.

There are differences in the role sugar has played in forming the social and economic structure of the two countries, but one fundamental fact is the same — both started as essentially one-crop plantation societies.

George Beckford, an agricultural economist at the University of the West Indies' Mona campus in Jamaica, describes the "plantocracy" as follows:

"Within the plantation community there exists a rigid pattern of social stratification based on a caste system that separates owners and managers (usually white people of European extract) from the workers (normally Africans or East Indians)."

"Rigid control of the labour supply was critical and this involved control over the movement of slaves in space and status."

"Although slavery has been formally abolished for about four generations or so, the basic structure of plantation society in the new world remains largely the same. It was during slavery... the white planter class monopolised the means of production on the land and were therefore in a position to maintain their dominant position."

These brief excerpts oversimplify a complex thesis, but the point Beckford and his colleagues imply is that the black man has attained political power, but as a result of the plantation's historical legacy he has not achieved economic power. That, in brief, is what Black Power is about in the Caribbean.

The principal differences between Trinidad and Jamaica, both clearly plantation societies, derive from the fact that Trinidad had a much shorter history of slavery.

The Trinidad Government moved into sugar nine months ago with the purchase of 51 per cent of Caroni Ltd., the island's major producer. The Government is also sole owner of a smaller sugar company, Caroni is still managed, for the most part, by the British concern of Tate and Lyle, which retains 31 per cent of the stock.

Phil de Carteret, head of the sugar manufacturers' association and a Caroni employee, feels that the "future of sugar lies in the abandonment of the plantation system — giving the people who work in the industry the land."

In Jamaica, too, there is widespread agreement that if the industry is to remain viable, the plantation society must be abolished. Towards this end (one suspects with profits somewhere in mind), the West Indies Sugar Co., which is owned by Tate and Lyle, has sold 36,000 acres of cane land and 23,000 additional acres not in cane to the Government for resale to individual farmers. W. D. Roberts, chairman of the Jamaica Sugar Board, emphasises that the lands are to be sold to "efficient producers and not broken up into tiny parcels."

"I welcome private participation in ownership. I think it is wholesome in a developing nation for the people to feel they have a share in the resources."

Men such as Lloyd Best, lecturer in economics at the University of the West Indies' Trinidad campus, Clive Nunez, a labour organiser and black power leader in Trinidad, and Beckford also believe it is wholesome for the people to have a share in the resources. They believe, more precisely, that the people should control all resources as their natural right. That is what "All power to the people" means in the West Indies.

In both countries one thing is recognised as incontrovertible: the need for basic structural reforms both in the industry and in society. Things must change. The questions are how and whether the transition will be peaceful. — Washington Post.

# Cash plea for UN force

United Nations (N.Y.), July 19

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has issued a new appeal to all member States for voluntary contributions to meet the cost of the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

In a letter to Governments released today, he said that the force was in a serious financial plight, due largely to an insufficient response to earlier appeals for contributions.

The present deficit of about \$8.7 millions has been incurred from March 1964, when the force first went to the island, to the end of this year.

The growing deficit "jeopardises the proper support for the force and may even put its continued existence in doubt," U Thant said. His responsibility could be discharged "only if Governments are prepared to provide the necessary support for this important United Nations peacekeeping effort."

Referring to the diminishing number of countries making voluntary contributions, he said that unless the situation was substantially corrected in the next few months, he would be obliged to report to the Security Council on its serious implications concerning the force's future.

It seemed to him there was a certain moral obligation for all peace-loving States to provide the UN with the money to maintain the force. Its role in helping to maintain peaceful conditions in Cyprus was of particular importance at present, since the ultimate success of the intercommunal talks of the island would be endangered by any recurrence of violence.

The Security Council, on May 28, renewed the mandate for the force for a further period ending on December 15, 1971. Costs of the force during the extension were estimated at about \$2,579,000.

The force is financed on a voluntary basis, but around the constitutional objections of the Soviet Union and France, neither of whom contributes to the force. — Reuter.



General Franco and Princess Sophia of Greece, followed by her husband Prince Juan Carlos and Senora Franco at a reception at La Granja Palace to mark the thirty-fifth anniversary of the start of the civil war

# OAU shies from Israeli donation

From JIM HOAGLAND: Nairobi, July 19

Israel's controversial offer of a \$2,800 donation to African guerrilla movements fighting white minority rule in Southern Africa is being allowed to die quietly on the vine, much to the relief of everyone affected, say African diplomatic sources.

The offer, made last month to the Organisation of African Unity as a "humanitarian gesture," trapped the Israelis in a diplomatic crossroad between South Africa and the black guerrilla movements, which depend on the half-dozen Arab members of OAU for moral and financial support.

Seven guerrilla organisations that work through the OAU's Liberation Committee have given it to accept the donation and give it to El Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla organisation.

OAU, which includes Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and the Sudan among its 21 members, appears to have decided to let the offer lapse without an official rejection. Israel has diplomatic ties with 29 African countries, and aid programmes in perhaps 10 of them.

Sources say that the offer, discussed routinely at a low level in Israel's Foreign Ministry, was in response to a letter from U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General, asking for help for the "liberation" movements.

Guerrillas are at present fighting in three Portuguese-controlled territories and are organising for campaigns against South Africa and Rhodesia. The funds were to have been earmarked for food, drugs, and clothing, Israeli spokesmen said after the dispute over the contribution erupted.

The incident has drawn attention to Israel's links with South Africa, which are an increasing embarrassment as Israel seeks support in black Africa.

South Africa's Government immediately retaliated against the offer to the OAU by stopping the large and steady flow of money the country's 120,000 Jews have been sending to Israel.

"I certainly do not understand how Israel, which itself has a terrorist problem, can justify contributions to other terrorists," said South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

His remark underlines an analogy many of his four million white countrymen use to justify their subjugation of 15 million blacks. As the whites see it, both they and the Israelis represent European civilisations forced to fight against hostile non-European majorities that would destroy them.

Israel withdrew her Ambassador from South Africa in 1964 to show disapproval of apartheid in South Africa. Relations are maintained at consulate level. — Washington Post.

# Hippies may be deported

From our Correspondent Madrid, July 19

ABOUT fifty youths and girls, most of them foreigners, will be tried tomorrow in Palma on charges concerning a battle between hippies and police in Ibiza.

They have been held since Friday night, when police fired into the air to disperse a crowd of hippies which had allegedly "taken over" the town of Santa Eulalia on Ibiza. Twelve of those arrested were released later on promising to leave the island.

The remainder, including an unknown number of British nationals, were taken by ferryboat on Saturday night from Ibiza to Palma. A British consular source said in Palma today that the majority would probably be deported from Spain, although few might be sentenced for vagrancy and other offences.

In Friday's incident, which police have confirmed in the barest detail, about 300 of Ibiza's colony of several thousand hippies marched on Santa Eulalia. Police reinforcements were called in to break up the crowd. According to some witnesses, two people were wounded by shots aimed at about 20 young men and women who were clobbered unconscious.

# Irish freeze on labour

Brussels, July 19

Ireland will be given five years' grace after joining the Common Market before it will have to allow free access to immigrant workers from other member-countries.

Irish sources said their representatives were told at a half-hour session of deputy negotiators from the two sides here that during the period, Ireland would not have to apply in full the Market's provisions for free circulation of labour.

Present restrictions on foreign labour are designed to safeguard employment at home but the inference is that free labour movement would be maintained between Ireland and Britain, the sources said. Another implication is that Northern Ireland will be given a five-year transition period, the same as Britain has requested.

At today's meeting Ireland also accepted the transitional formula worked out between the Six and Britain for lifting restrictions on capital movements between the two areas.

Under the timetable, direct investments from Ireland to the Community will be freed two years after membership at the latest, personal investments such as land or house purchases after 30 months, and portfolio investment after five years.

Ireland scored something of a diplomatic victory by persuading the Six to allow five years before it need abandon present controls on steel scrap exports to the Community. Britain and Denmark have only been given two years, but Ireland argued that the size and development of her steel industry made special treatment necessary.

The Irish agreed to align themselves on EEC tariffs for steel products over five years at the same rate as for industrial goods. They also accepted \$22,000 as Ireland's contribution to the coal and steel community.

Finally, Ireland will have five years before she has to grade her eggs in seven categories, as in the Common Market, instead of the present four. The time is needed to change the expensive egg-grading machinery.

Irish sources confirmed that Ireland will want Gaelic to be an official language of the Community, but would not insist that documents, apart from the Community's founding treaties, should be translated into it.

● Experts from the Six and the four candidate States meet next week to start preparing an official English version of the EEC's founding Rome Treaty.

At present official versions of treaty exist in the four Community languages, French, German, Italian, and Dutch. Norwegian, Danish, and Gaelic versions are also being prepared. — Reuter.

# Indian Minister accuses US

New Delhi, July 19

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, today accused the United States of encouraging continued "atrocities by the rulers of Pakistan."

"American arms supplies to Pakistan," he also said, "have made it possible for the military rulers of West Pakistan against the people of Bangladesh."

These arms supplies would have an adverse effect on relations between India and the United States besides affecting peace and stability on the subcontinent.

The Minister's unequivocal statement during a foreign affairs debate in the Upper House of Parliament found a response in demands from the opposition that India should close down its mission in Washington and refuse American economic aid in protest.

Demand was also made to charge America at the United Nations with violating human rights and for a moratorium on repayments to Washington.

Mr Singh rejected the demands as well as a charge by a Communist, Mr Bhupesh Gupta, that India was showing weakness in its American policy. The Communists accused the US of arming West

# Investment change in Venezuela

By our Foreign Staff

Dr Pedro Tinoco, the Venezuelan Minister of Finance, said in London yesterday that Venezuela would continue to need foreign capital but from now on, investment would only be welcomed in certain areas of the economy.

Dr Tinoco, who is visiting London at the invitation of the British Chamber of Commerce, was speaking to a group of businessmen. He said investment would be particularly welcome in export orientated industries, and capital intensive industries where technology was very important. It would be excluded from areas of great importance to national security and national sovereignty.

Questioned about the Petrochemicals Bill, now before Congress, Dr Tinoco said it concerned past and not future investment. The Bill will nationalise without compensation the properties of foreign companies when their present concessions expire in 1983. It also gives the State the right to take over within the next three years, the oil companies' unexploited assets.

# Uranium pact in force

An Anglo-Dutch-German treaty providing for joint production of enriched uranium by the gas ultra centrifuge method came into force yesterday. The treaty was signed in March last year.

# Aircraft accidents clip Egypt's wings

From WILLIAM TUOHY: Cairo, July 19

and most Egyptian fighter pilots have not had the necessary experience.

The performance of the Egyptian air force is in marked contrast with that of the Israeli air force which pound-for-pound and man-for-man is probably the best in the world. The Israeli air force takes only the fittest of the young men entering the armed services, and then ruthlessly winnows out the candidates through pre-flight and flight school, until only the very best pilots are qualified to fly the F-4 Phantom, the Mirage, and the Skyhawks.

Egyptian leaders have complained about the lack of trained pilots to fly the advanced aircraft from Russia. Some of the best Egyptian pilots were casualties in the air battles over the Suez Canal in the spring and summer of 1970.

Of the new MIG-21s arriving from Russia, one knowledgeable observer says: "It doesn't do any good to have the hardest to fly aircraft if you are not skilled enough to use it. All the latest equipment is useless without technical support and the Egyptians are very weak in this area."

Egypt is further hampered by the variety of planes in service and by the modifications to models. Thus Egyptian pilots have constantly to be tested in a variety of new planes arriving in the country rather than learning to fly a single standardised high performance fighter or bomber.

Russia, it is said here, is loath to give the Egyptians the latest model MIG-23 fighter or the super sonic bombers they have requested until the pilots prove they can handle the equipment they now have.

Egypt has about 350 fighters and bombers, including an estimated 180 MIG-21 fighters. The Russians are flying another 100 MIG-21 fighter jets from airfields in Egypt.

In order better to prepare young men to be pilots, the Egyptians have opened a flying-orientated secondary school from which students will graduate into pre-flight school. But the trouble with this new facility, according to Egyptian air force sources, is that the school is commanded by a soldier instead of a pilot. — Los Angeles Times.

hundred new MIG-21s have arrived in Egypt since September. Many of these aircraft are believed to be replacements for aircraft lost by Egypt in training accidents.

The high accident rate is in part due to the inexperience of the Egyptian pilots assigned to fly the MIG-17s and Sukhoi-7s and the later model MIG-21s and Sukhoi-11s. But sources also attribute the casualty rate of a poor air safety programme.

Most Western air forces have developed elaborate safety programmes to reduce losses in on-combat training and operational missions but the Egyptian safety programme is almost non-existent.

The Egyptian Air Force also is plagued by bad maintenance and by a lack of leadership to keep aircraft in first-class shape. "There is a weakness in basic airmanship," one reliable source said. The Egyptian pilots are trying to run before they can walk.

Among the deficiencies cited were lack of supervision by aircraft commanders and plane crews, failure to check planes properly before flights, general lack of alertness by ground and flight crews, and failure to obey simple precautions like not smoking on the flight line.

One key cause of operational accidents is the lack of properly trained pilots to fly the high performance MIG-21s. Military experts estimate that it takes four to six years to train a pilot to fly first-rate combat missions with MIG-21 squadrons.



# PARLIAMENT

# IMF debt cut again

# Chancellor's high hopes of curbing inflation

Introducing his "mini-Budget," Mr. Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he had considered his review against the background of the two main problems which faced the country — high unemployment and continuing inflation.

"The House will recall that in my Budget statement, I said I had expected that, between the first-half of this year and the first-half of 1972, output would increase by about 3 per cent. In the light of the review which has just been completed, and assuming no further policy changes, I would now expect the increase in output to be a little greater than 3 per cent."

"This latest forecast does not take account of the additional expenditure on infrastructure in the development and intermediate areas announced last week by the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales and the Environment. The House will also recall that my Budget proposals were based on the assumption that, in the first-half of this year, national output would be lower than in the second half of 1970."

"The estimate in the financial statement and Budget report was for a fall of about 0.5 per cent between the second half of 1970 and the first half of 1971. From information which has become available since the Budget, it is now clear that, in spite of the signs of a recovery in the second quarter, taking the first half of 1971 as a whole, the level of output was probably rather more than 1 per cent below the level assumed at the time of the Budget."

"This low level of activity in the economy, combined with the fact that wage inflation has been causing employers to lay off labour in order to cut costs, has resulted in a high level of unemployment which everyone agrees is too high."

"Even with a rate of growth of rather more than 3 per cent, the additional margin of slack which, as I have said, developed in the first half of this year would not be appreciably diminished by the first half of next year."

"The level of unemployment in the first half of next year would, therefore, in the absence of any policy changes, be higher than was expected at the time of the Budget."

"There is a further factor which is relevant to any assessment of prospects at this time, and that is that industrial investment would be likely, on present indications, and in the absence of any policy changes, to continue on a downward trend for a time."

"Turning to the balance of payments, I said at the time of the Budget that I expected another sizeable surplus on current account in 1971."

"In the financial statement which is relevant to any assessment of prospects at this time, and that is that industrial investment would be likely, on present indications, and in the absence of any policy changes, to continue on a downward trend for a time."

and Budget report I forecast an increase in the volume of exports; and the House will have noted that the recent trade figures show a renewed increase in the volume of exports after a static period since early in 1970."

"The latest figures indicate that in the first-half of this year, the current account was in surplus, for those six months alone, by about £300 millions, seasonally adjusted — that is to say, at an annual rate of about £600 millions. This is a considerably larger surplus than many had expected."

"Bearing in mind the strength of the external position, the House should know that I have decided to make a further reduction in the country's remaining debt to the International Monetary Fund."

"The House will recall that in the Budget, I announced repayments of £775 millions. That left a total of £683 millions owing to the IMF of which £266 millions was in respect of the June, 1968, drawing and £417 millions in respect of the 1969-70 drawing."

"The £266 millions has since been reduced to £236 millions as a result of sterling drawings from the Fund by other countries. An arrangement had been made whereby repay-

ments could have been spread over next year if necessary, but I have decided that there is no need to delay the repayment until then, and the £236 millions will therefore be repaid next month."

"This will mean that we shall have reduced by £1,044 millions the short and medium-term official debt which we inherited in June, 1970, leaving still to be repaid to the IMF the remaining £217 millions, incurred in 1969-70 and which has now to fall due in June next year."

"To return to the home economy, the need to reduce the rate of inflation remains paramount. We have made some progress. Until the beginning of this year, the rate of increase of money earnings had been going up. Since then, although there have been fluctuations from one month to another, the trend has levelled off."

## Initiative

"But, in addition to the success we have had in moderating the excessive rise in earnings, there is now another and new development to be taken into account, and that is the very important initiative taken by the CBI at the meeting of their council last week."

"From the Government's point of view, the more favourable outlook for prices which has been created by that initiative has important implications for economic policy."

"If prices rise markedly less, then the possibility is opened up of moderating the rate of wage inflation, which in turn would ease the pressure on prices. This prospect improves the outlook for our international competitive position. The CBI naturally expect that if their proposal for price restraint is to be implemented, the Government will be able to take steps to the nationalised industries."

"The major nationalised industries, as members of the confederation, were told of the CBI's proposals, and we have discussed the proposals with the chairmen of those industries. The Government expressed the view that the nationalised industries should be prepared to match the performance of the private sector members of the CBI by accepting the same restraint on prices on the same conditions."

"I am pleased to be able to tell the House that the chairmen of all the major nationalised industries have said that they intend to cooperate in this way. This will in itself considerably reinforce the effect of the CBI move, because not only do the prices of the products of the nationalised industries affect the pockets of ordinary people, and therefore have a bearing on wage negotiations, they also have a considerable effect on industrial costs."

## Response

"The limitation on the price increases of nationalised industries should therefore materially help private industry to hold to the CBI's objective."

"I am sure the whole House will applaud the initiative of the CBI and the response of the nationalised industries."

"The chairman of the nationalised industries have been informed that their investment programmes will not be affected as a consequence of this price restraint; that Government control over the industries will not on that account be increased, and that the industries will be able to borrow from the National Loans Fund to finance investment programmes, which, in the absence of the price restraint, would have been financed out of their own resources."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered."

"It was based on three propositions: First, that the matter be referred to the House; second, that the matter be referred to the House; and third, that the matter be referred to the House."

"Second, that in spite of the argument so far put forward by the Leader of the House, he had been unable to give any answer to the legitimate point that half the country, possibly more, was completely opposed to the political view of the Government was trying to distribute."

"Third, that the Government could not on its own decision produce a propaganda pamphlet and print millions of them without the approval of the House."

"The Speaker, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said he had to consider not only the arguments and the feelings of the House but also other aspects. "I am afraid I must rule I will not submit it to the House."

being discussed by the Ministers concerned with the chairman of the nationalised industries."

"The CBI themselves have said that, as a corollary of their proposal, it will be even more essential for companies to resist inflationary pay claims. Clearly this is vitally important."

"As a result of my review of the economic situation and after taking into account all the relevant factors including the new situation created by the CBI proposals, the conclusion I have reached is that it is now right to take action to provide some further stimulus to demand."

"As I have said, the indications at present are that, in the absence of new action, industrial investment would be likely to continue on a downward trend for a time. I have therefore come to the conclusion that there should be some additional and direct encouragement to investment but that this encouragement should be mainly of a temporary kind."

"I propose to increase to 50 per cent the rate of first-year allowance on all capital expenditure on plant and machinery which now qualifies for an allowance of 60 per cent. As a deliberate incentive to early investment, this increase will apply only to expenditure incurred after today and before August 1, 1972."

"Second, I propose to end the discrimination against the service industries in the present free depreciation rules by allowing free depreciation for immovable plant and machinery in use in service industries in the development areas."

"This additional relief will also take effect from tomorrow, but will not be subject to any time limit."

"These two changes together will benefit industry by about £40 millions in the financial year 1972-3 and about £150 millions in 1973-4. The necessary legislation will be in next year's Finance Bill."

"These additional incentives are considerable, but I have always taken the view that investment intentions are in the main governed by the assessment which businessmen make of the prospects for demand. Investment will therefore also be revived by two further proposals."

"First, the level of hire purchase and similar controls. The Government have not yet taken decisions on the recommendations of the Crowther committee."

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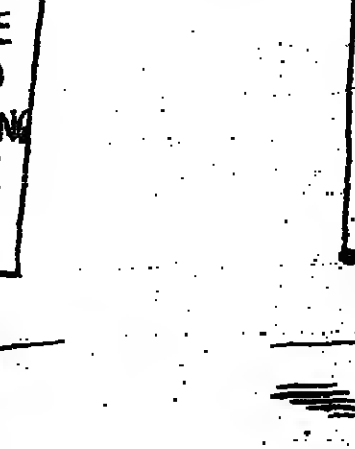
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mittee, but I have concluded that the right course in the present circumstances is to remove all the existing terms of the regulation on hire purchase, credit sale, and rental agreement. I am not, of course, referring to provisions designed to protect the consumer."

"The Secretary for Trade and Industry is making the necessary orders, which will take effect at midnight tonight."

"This move will stimulate considerable additional demand and has the added advantage that the direct effect on demand is greatest in the early months. This change will mean that all those who provide consumer credit will now compete on an equal footing."

"As for the future of consumer credit arrangements I made clear in my Budget speech that the control of consumer credit and the general methods of quantitative monetary control go together."

"The consultations with the banks and other institutions concerned are now in progress. In due course, in the light of the Crowther committee's recommendation and our experience of the new methods for general credit control, we shall have to consider the arrangements for consumer credit in the wider context."

"It had been widely suggested that the rates of purchase tax should be reduced to the maximum extent permitted by the regulator, which is 10 per cent."

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purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"The removal of purchase tax control also, as I have said, substantially to demand."

"I have also made allowance for the effects on aggregate demand of price restraint both the private sector and nationalised industries and the lower level of money increases which should accompany this new situation."

"My predecessors always found that one of the most difficult forecasts to make is the change in national output resulting from a variety of factors, and any such estimate must inevitably be subject to considerable margin of error."

"Taking into account all factors, I now expect increase in national output between the first halves of 1971 and 1972 to be 4.4 per cent."

"We now have the prospect of a slower rise in prices at the same time as a faster growth of demand. Ministers now look forward with greater assurance which it rightly need to embark on the new investment which the country needs."

"The Trades Union Congress have on many occasions urged both for action to restrain wage increases as a basis for wage moderation, and for faster growth of demand. At NEDC meeting earlier this month they stressed how difficult it was for them to persuade their members to moderate wage claims while the rate of increase of prices was so high."

"I hope therefore that the measures which I have announced and the possibilities opened up by the CBI initiative, the TUC will consider how best they can make a positive contribution."

"We now have a unique opportunity to make a decisive breakthrough in the fight against inflation, and this is time to grasp it."

"The Minister of State, Home Office, Lord Windlesham, said that immigration officers would carry out their duties with regard to the race, colour, or nationality of people entering the UK."

"He added: "It is in the administration of immigration policy and the instructions given to immigration officers that this can best be achieved. The previous Government disclaimed any intention of discriminating on grounds of race, religion or colour, but that did not prevent criticism of its policy."

"If the amendment was accepted it would be open to anyone adversely affected by the use of the rules to challenge them on the ground that the provisions involved discrimination in race, religion, and colour."

"The amendment was defeated by 96 votes to 79, a Government majority of 17."

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For the Opposition, Lord White moved an amendment to provide that a Commonwealth immigrant who had completed 12 months' employment specified in the work permit issued before entry should not be restricted from entering new employment, and at any place."

"Lady White said that after the 12 month period a man should not feel bound to a particular job."

"The amendment also provided that the wife of a Commonwealth citizen lawfully resident in the UK should not be restricted from taking a job."

"The Minister of State, Home Office, Lord Windlesham, said that immigration officers would carry out their duties with regard to the race, colour, or nationality of people entering the UK."

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# Commons clash over Market 'propaganda'

There were noisy clashes in the Commons about the issue of the Government of free information documents about the Common Market application."

Mr. William Whitelaw, Leader of the House, said in a statement that there was ample justification from past practice for giving the country clearly and simply information about entry into the Market. The information had been widely demanded and the Government was reporting to the nation the outcome of the negotiations which had been initiated by a decision of the House with an overwhelming majority."

"Both the previous Government, which decided to make this application, and the present Government have felt it right to put out information at important stages in the negotiations," Mr. Whitelaw said.

"The Labour Government issued its White Papers, and this Government issued a White Paper at the conclusion of the main issues in the negotiations."

"There had been widespread demands for information to be given to the public. In response, the Government had decided to issue along with the main White Paper a free, short version."

Mr. Whitelaw said the Labour Government had issued a series of free factbooks in 1967. The present Government had issued factbooks on generally similar lines."

"Before deciding to take this course, the Government naturally considered the relevant precedents for making available information on important public issues, including a number of cases from the time of the previous administration."

Mr. Fred Peart, for the Opposition, said: "Here we are dealing with a highly contentious propaganda document."

Mr. Whitelaw said: "We have considered all the precedents, and we have decided to issue a free, short version of the White Paper."

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ADVERTISEMENT

## AN OPEN LETTER TO THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION FROM THE PEOPLE OF BANGLA DESH



(President of the People's Republic of Bangla Desh.)

Dear Delegates,

We write on behalf of our families, friends and fellow countrymen who continue to endure unspeakable suffering inside Bangla Desh.

We write to you because you are lawyers and laws are being broken; because you are Americans and America can do a great deal to end our suffering and because you are a body powerful enough to get this message through to President Nixon.

The whole world knows that since March 25, Yahya Khan and his regime has unleashed a reign of terror on the virtually unarmed 75 million people of East Bengal—now Bangla Desh.

This regime has outlawed the political party which won the overall majority in the national election, imprisoned the leader of 75 million Bengalis, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, murdered many of our professors, intellectuals and students, raped our women, burnt our villages, massacred thousands of peasants and workers, and hunted down our Hindu brothers like rabbits.

This is clearly a systematic attempt to reduce the number of people inside Bangla Desh to a number 'manageable' by the West Pakistan 'authorities.' Already over 7 million people have fled this terror; a few millions more and West Pakistan will have their majority!

The world has a name for this process—but in our case it seems to have carefully forgotten it. However you as lawyers will know that the above acts contravene the U.N. Genocide Convention (see articles II a, b and c).

We earnestly hope that you, as lawyers, will not allow this rather fragile international law, which has been so painstakingly created to protect the most fundamental of human rights, to be destroyed along with the cynical attempt to recolonise the Bengali people.

Furthermore we appeal to you as an organised American body to approach President Nixon on our behalf and ask him:

1. To stop forthwith the military assistance America is giving to West Pakistan;
2. Not to allow any further economic aid to West Pakistan until they withdraw their army from Bangla Desh.
3. To call for the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, our democratically elected leader;
4. To recognise the people's Republic of Bangla Desh, and
5. To bring this matter before the U.N. Security Council as both a threat to International Peace and a contravention of the Genocide convention.

Gentlemen, by appealing to you we are appealing to reason and law. To ignore this appeal is to give further licence to those who believe that political problems can only be solved with violence.

Yours sincerely,

BANGLA DESH STUDENTS ACTION COMMITTEE IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND SUPPORTERS

35 Gamage Building,  
120 Holborn,  
London, E.C.1.  
Telephone: 01-405 5917

## We told you so, says Jenkins Finance firms will shun credit spree

Mr Roy Jenkins, for the opposition, congratulated Mr Barber on "rising like a somewhat belated phoenix from the flames which have devoured our Budget statement and our Budget policy"; and for asking such a remarkable and welcome repayment of international debt on the basis of what the Prime Minister had regarded a year ago as a rapidly deteriorating balance of payments situation.

Some of the far-reaching changes the Chancellor had announced were in line with what the Opposition had been saying on him in the House of Commons on June 28.

Old the Chancellor expect the domestic product to rise as fast as he had expected in Budget statement?

What did the Chancellor expect the rate of increase of personal consumption to be? Would it be more than the 5.3 per cent in the Budget statement?

What effect did he expect his announcements to have on the rate of unemployment in the third quarter of next year? Were there to be any changes in money supply policy?

any time

Did the Chancellor believe he had settled the course of the economy for at least a few months or did he propose to rectify his judgment again in autumn?

The Chancellor said he was taking the view that if one considered at any time in the future that it was desirable and the interests of the economy to take action one should take it.

He expected, over the year to the first half of this year, the first half of next year, put to grow by 4.4 per cent compared with the expectation of the time of the Budget of 3.5 per cent.

He expected that personal consumption would increase in the course of the year, but not as much as had been predicted in Budget.

With the growth of output expected, the level of unemployment, after allowing for seasonal factors, should stop rising in a couple of months or before long should start falling.

The latest information showed that although the pace in activity between the first half of this year and the first half of next year might be better than forecast at the time, even without the effect of the actual growth of the first half of this year had been lower than expected.

He said that when Mr Jenkins had been in office he never been satisfied unless he was putting taxes up. It was his aim now to complain to the Government had not taken any action one should take it.

lower rise

Mr Barber said that on the supply both the proposals which had been announced would increase the public sector's borrowing requirements.

The package as a whole would not require a substantial faster growth of output. The faster growth of output which he expected should be met by a slower rise in prices.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the opposition leader, congratulated Mr Barber on his move. He said that the most pessimistic of these estimates, which was 1.05 million for the coming year, the net increase could be as high as 7 per cent, taking the new figure up to 1.2 million. This compares with the previous record, in 1964, of 1.19 million.

In practice, it is extremely unlikely that more than a handful of traders will feel able to exploit the full freedom that they have now been given. Until the market settles from the shaking it will now receive, traders seem likely to set as their norms a deposit of 20 per cent and a repayment period of up to 42 months. A lot of caution will come from memories of the last free-for-all, when HP restrictions were temporarily lifted for 18 months in 1958 and when many agreements ended in financial disaster.

This caution has already been operating in the deals made on personal loan bases, a development which to some extent pre-empted some of yesterday's measures as far as car retail trade is concerned.

straint

It is understood Mr Barber is hoping these measures will help to lead to some restraint in wage settlements, is incumbent upon him now to withdraw the housing White Paper which we are to debate tomorrow.

Mr Barber said Mr Wilson had been the first to appreciate the proposals contained in the housing White Paper "are in the nature of an ordinary rise in prices which has been asked from an inflationary situation, but they are a result of a deliberate and long-overdue change in housing policy."

Mr Wilson said it was Labour a year ago forecast a housing surplus of 5600 houses a year and it was the time Mr Wilson who said "we passed the peak."

Mr Barber replied: "If Mr Wilson cannot do better than that well soon become the 'Before Yesterday's Man'."

With Government restrictions of hire purchase lifted, finance companies are expected to impose their own regulations on most hire-purchase business. The large companies are expected to ask for something like 25 per cent deposit on cars with three years to pay, compared with a 40 per cent deposit and two years to pay under the old Government regulations. Big consumer goods items such as washing machines, on which there was a 35 per cent deposit and two years to pay, will probably still need a deposit of 10 to 15 per cent with the repayment period lengthened to three years.

The ceilings imposed by the Bank of England on finance

By MARTIN WOOLACOTT

house lending may limit the funds available, but the managing director of one big consumer goods retailer said last night: "We have had firms queuing up to lead us money recently and we would be surprised if that changed."

Mr John Thomson, chairman of Barclay's Bank, which has recently been emphasising the money it has to lend, said: "The abolition of restrictions will simplify the procedure for granting Barclays loans and other bank personal loans to meet increased consumer demand."

The chairman of the Finance Houses Association, Mr Malcolm Wilcox, welcomed the lifting of restrictions for the first time

since 1960. The association's 32 members claim to supply 85 per cent of all the instalment credit provided by finance houses in the United Kingdom, and has over £700 millions in loans outstanding at the moment.

Mr Wilcox said that the most lenient terms likely to be seen at least among the major finance houses would be a 25 per cent deposit on a car with three years to pay.

The major finance houses all have bitter memories of the period between 1958 and 1960 when HP restrictions were lifted and credit was available at 10 per cent down with four years to pay. Mr Victor Adey, managing director of Mercantile Credit, said yesterday: "I hope we don't get into the 1958 situation again. A lot of people lost money at that time on the assumption that every Englishman was an honest man. But who knows whether we may have to change our terms to meet competition."

Mr Adey added that such competition—that is, terms lower than the 25 per cent down and three years to pay which finance houses began offering a month ago—might come from the banks.

Spokesmen for the major finance houses all agreed yesterday in forecasting a significant increase in spending but not a dramatic shopping spree. "We are older and wiser than we were in 1958 and so is the average buyer," one said.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without a asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Spokesmen for the major finance houses all agreed yesterday in forecasting a significant increase in spending but not a dramatic shopping spree. "We are older and wiser than we were in 1958 and so is the average buyer," one said.

## TV war in High Street

By our own Reporter

The television rental industry went into something close to a panic yesterday after the announcement of the lifting of all restrictions on rental agreements, news which one spokesman described as "too good" and "shattering."

The major rental firms had asked the Government to reduce the minimum initial deposit from 42 weeks to 30 weeks. The sweeping away of all restrictions opens up the possibility of a High Street price war, and the firms say, is bound to create supply problems.

Mr Halden Evans, secretary of the National Television Rental Association, said: "Output of TV sets is geared to the present controlled situation. If the controls are lifted, manufacturers are going to be able to meet the demand, at least for the next few months."

A spokesman for Rediffusion said: "There was really no control on the demand. We are bound to be supply problems."

Both Granada and Rediffusion, two of the largest TV rental firms, held immediately emergency meetings yesterday. Their main problem is to set a minimum deposit for rented TV sets which will give them reasonable security but not lose them any custom to more daring competitors. The most likely outcome, sources in the trade believe, is that the large firms will settle on a minimum deposit of somewhere between 13 and 22 weeks.

The London Co-operative Society has already announced it will sell television on no deposit hire purchase terms. No rental firm appears ready to consider no-deposit arrangements, even for known customers.

Television announced immediate price and deposit reductions yesterday, the first major firm to do so. Customers will be able to rent any brand of new colour TV set for only £19.50 down as against the old initial deposit of £55.50. The new deposit covers about 12 or 13 weeks and is thus within the 13-22 week bracket. Weekly rental for a 19-inch colour set will be reduced to £1.19.

household hardware, ironmongery, kitchenware, and toilet ware is reduced by an even smaller amount, from 13½ per cent to 11½ per cent.

A spokesman for the Retail Distributors Association said he believed tax cuts would be passed on even at the lowest rate. But he added: "Customers must understand that at that level the cuts are not dramatic." On an article selling at £10, the cut would be about 2½p in the £.

Drink and tobacco will not be cheaper. There were no changes in excise duty. The National Federation of Licensed Victuallers said it was "disappointed."

Imperial Tobacco said that it had not expected a reduction.

## Car industry in top gear again

By IAN BREACH, Motoring Correspondent

For the motor industry and retail car trade, yesterday was the day they have been waiting, hoping, and continually pleading for since HP controls were first applied in 1952, and which particularly since deposit and credit terms were stiffened progressively from 1964 onwards.

The measures, which technically abolish the deposit of 40 per cent payable on a new car and the maximum repayment period of two years, and which mean a minimum price cut of £33 on a small British car, were enthusiastically hailed last night from all quarters.

The extent to which home sales will be boosted largely depends on the number of new registrations that could have been expected before Mr Barber's move. If one takes the most pessimistic of these estimates, which was 1.05 million for the coming year, the net increase could be as high as 7 per cent, taking the new figure up to 1.2 million. This compares with the previous record, in 1964, of 1.19 million.

In practice, it is extremely unlikely that more than a handful of traders will feel able to exploit the full freedom that they have now been given. Until the market settles from the shaking it will now receive, traders seem likely to set as their norms a deposit of 20 per cent and a repayment period of up to 42 months. A lot of caution will come from memories of the last free-for-all, when HP restrictions were temporarily lifted for 18 months in 1958 and when many agreements ended in financial disaster.

This caution has already been operating in the deals made on personal loan bases, a development which to some extent pre-

empted some of yesterday's measures as far as car retail trade is concerned.

The official associations and trade organisations all voiced their pleasure at the Chancellor's announcements. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, a long and hard critic of Government hire-purchase policy, said: "We can face the future with real confidence."

Finance companies, though, thought the society's director, Mr John Beswick, would probably ask for a deposit of 25 per cent and repayment over three years in line with their recent side-stepping of Government restrictions.

The Motor Agents' Association, speaking for most of Britain's garages and showrooms, applauded the reduction in purchase tax—down from 35½ to 30 per cent on a new car—and welcomed the relaxation of HP controls for "a very hard pressed trade."

The motor manufacturers were quick to take the mark with their praise of Mr Barber. Typical was the reaction of British Leyland: "The relaxations are a welcome move in the right direction. We have the manufacturing capacity in general to take advantage of the increased sales opportunities which the relaxation should generate, and our own dealers have the confidence to build up stocks in the winter and increase their sales in the off-peak season."

Sample price reductions for cars were:

Mini 850 — down £28; Maxi 1500 — down £48; Hillman Hunter Super — down £47; Vauxhall Viscount — down £22; Ford Cortina — down £49; VW Beetle 1300 — down £38.

## Tax cuts a bonanza

By JOHN WINDSOR

The size of Mr Barber's cut in purchase tax took both manufacturers and retailers by surprise. Manufacturers were quick to announce that they would pass the tax reductions on to retailers. But it is likely that husbands buying relatively expensive consumer durables will reap greater benefit than their wives and children making more modest purchases.

Purchasers of televisions and radios, gas and electric heaters, cars and motorcycles can expect to avoid buying existing stock at the old, high-tax rate. Traders looking forward to the prospect of improved trading will be under pressure to cut the price of goods immediately.

Mr Leslie Sealey, assistant secretary of the National Chamber of Trade, said he could not imagine retailers displaying window stickers advertising "high prices while old stocks last." The traders would bear the losses on old stock bought at old prices.

The smaller household goods and sweets carry lower purchase tax rates and the reductions are correspondingly smaller. It will be difficult to pass on price reductions on goods costing only a few pence when the smallest coin is the relatively valuable ½p. Tax on sweets is reduced by only 4 per cent, from 22 per cent. Tax on knitting wool, garments, fabrics,

household hardware, ironmongery, kitchenware, and toilet ware is reduced by an even smaller amount, from 13½ per cent to 11½ per cent.

A spokesman for the Retail Distributors Association said he believed tax cuts would be passed on even at the lowest rate. But he added: "Customers must understand that at that level the cuts are not dramatic."

On an article selling at £10, the cut would be about 2½p in the £.

Drink and tobacco will not be cheaper. There were no changes in excise duty. The National Federation of Licensed Victuallers said it was "disappointed."

Imperial Tobacco said that it had not expected a reduction.

## AN APPEAL TO GUARDIAN READERS

We need your support, co-operation and help. Please fill in the coupon below and send your contribution to us at the above address. BUT DON'T FORGET TO COME TO THE RALLY ON SUNDAY, THE 1st AUGUST AT 2 P.M. AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE. RAISE YOUR VOICE AGAINST GENOCIDE IN BANGLA DESH AND DEMAND ITS RECOGNITION.

I enclose a contribution of £...../\$.....towards your cause.

Name .....

Address .....



# Report after abortion death

By our own Reporter

A coroner's report on an abortion in a London clinic is to be studied by the Department of Health and Social Security.

A department official was the inquest in Hammersmith when the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure on Mrs. Odetta Bontie, aged 34, wife of a French computer director and mother of four children.

The inquest was told that Mrs. Bontie had been treated at a clinic in Russell Road, Tottenham, collected blood for transfusions from the KIR Edward hospital, Bellingham.

The assistant matron, Mrs. Christine Turner, said she collected two pints of blood from Mrs. Bontie, but when the patient started bleeding during the operation six more pints were needed. The blood was collected from the KIR Edward hospital, Bellingham.

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# DTI's handling of classified papers 'highly unsatisfactory'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The methods of handling classified documents in the Department of Trade and Industry were severely criticised by Sir Elwyn Jones, QC, the former Attorney-General, at the end of the "leak" stage of the Vehicle and General tribunal yesterday. Sir Elwyn, representing the V & G's share and policy holders, said there was a "serious inadequacy" in the department. In particular, the procedures to protect the security of classified documents giving important background to the affairs of companies had been shown to be highly unsatisfactory.

"These documents were transmitted to the photo-copying room in green folders, immediately identifying them as potentially confidential and so inviting attention. They were passed through far too many messengers' offices before arriving at the appropriate floor and the tribunal has heard that everyone had access to the messengers' rooms."

Sir Elwyn also criticised the fact that no record was kept of the precise number of copies made of documents. He said that a daily total was taken but there was no requirement to account for spoiled copies, which were simply torn up and put in a waste bin.

Mrs Rose Norgan, who has been suspended from work as a photocopyist at the DTI, has admitted that she took extracts of a minute and a background brief about the V & G in her home in shopping bag. She gave them to her son Dennis, aged 23, who worked for the company as an insurance broker, Mr. Alan Gordon.

Yesterday, Mr. Norgan admitted telling his mother that he would be interested to see documents relating to insurance companies and that he showed the V & G photocopies to Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Norgan said that neither he nor his mother had realised the seriousness of their actions, although they knew they were doing wrong. He said that Mr. Norgan had no knowledge that Mr. Gordon intended to do anything with the documents.

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# Welsh signs 'waste'

By our Correspondent

Even to consider providing bilingual road signs in Wales was a waste of time and public money, the chairman of the Monmouthshire Federation of Ratepayers' Associations, Mr. Leslie Periam, told the Committee on Bilingual Road Signs meeting in Cardiff yesterday.

The committee, set up by the Welsh Office, was holding its first public meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. Koderic Bowen, QC.

Mr. Periam said that Welsh place names caused great difficulty for people unfamiliar with the Welsh language. He went on: "The people who want bilingual signs feel this way out of a sense of national pride. But they are a small vocal minority."

The chairman asked Mr. Periam whether his federation thought that the position of the Welsh language in Wales was similar to that of the Pakistani language in Birmingham. Mr. Periam replied: "It is a point which I think is pertinent."

The general secretary of the federation, Councillor Percy Fritchard, said he would like to see more Welsh taught in Monmouthshire schools. When sufficient people could speak it, Welsh might be the time to consider providing bilingual road signs.

Mr. Bowen said that Glamorgan county council had estimated it would cost £300,000 to provide bilingual road signs in the county, and Monmouthshire county council had estimated the cost as £500,000.

Questioned further on the subject of cost, Mr. Dafydd Williams, of Plaid Cymru, supporting his party's written evidence, said that, although the total cost of bilingual signs could be considerable through the county, his party found it very difficult to isolate the cost of going metric from the cost of going bilingual.

Mr. Norgan told the tribunal that his mother was worried when he met her at the station that evening. They drove to Mr. Gordon's home and asked him if he had passed on the V & G documents. He denied it and he believed him, said Mr. Norgan.

Mr. Gordon admitted to the tribunal that he had told Mr. Norgan that he had not shown the documents to anyone else. "I did not want to worry him or his mother," he said. When handed the first document—a departmental minute casting doubts on the solvency of V & G—on November 8, he said he

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# Farm men 'live in poverty' Halting slide to 'two nations'

By PETER HILLMORE

Mr. Reg Bottini, the farmworkers' union leader, told the Agricultural Wages Board of England and Wales yesterday that the present minimum wage for farmworkers was well below the government's official "poverty line."

He was presenting a claim for a rise of £3.20 on the present minimum of £14.80 to £18 for a 40-hour, five-day week and for double pay for weekend and bank holiday working. This would amount to an increase of 20 per cent and the farmers say it will cost the industry about £80 million.

Mr. Bottini said after the meeting that supplementary benefits were payable to a man with a wife and one child in receipt of less than £18 a week. "The farmworkers on the minimum of £14.80 with a wife and two kids, on the Government's own basis, qualifies for an income supplement of £2.10 a week, he added. This is reversing the 10th century when the parish subsidised farmworkers' wages."

The earnings gap between farm and industrial workers was growing, Mr. Bottini said. It was now about £10 a week, compared with £7 a year ago. This was in spite of the £1.65 rise in the farmworkers' minimum rate last January.

He added that the Government's and the farmers' plans for expanding farm output would be jeopardised unless the earnings gap was closed and workers encouraged to stay on the land. Last year 16,000 farmworkers left the farms to earn more in factories.

# Victims aided

The British Red Cross Society spent an unprecedented £339,000 last year on relief work abroad. The bulk went to victims of earthquakes in Turkey and Peru, of floods in Rumania, and of the cyclone in East Pakistan.

# Feldman taunts judge

By our own Reporter

Marty Feldman, the television writer and comedian, yesterday described a judge in the Central Criminal Court, London, as a "boring old fart."

After giving evidence in the "Oz" trial on behalf of one of the accused, Richard Neville, Mr. Feldman walked across the floor of the court, nodded towards Judge Argyle, and said: "I don't think he knows I have been here, the boring old fart."

Neville (29), of Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, James Anderson (33), of the same address, and Felix Dennis (24), of Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, with "Oz" Publications, have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Obscene Publications Act.

Dressed in faded denim and an open-necked striped shirt, Mr. Feldman entered the witness box and told the usher: "I don't want to affirm or take the oath. You just ask the questions and I will answer them."

Judge Argyle said he had to take the oath, or he could affirm if he had no religion. Feldman said: "Okay, I will affirm. I swear on the Bible, I think there is more obscenity in the Bible than in 'Oz'."

Cross-examined by Neville, who is conducting his own defence, Feldman said he had attended "a variety of schools." He added: "I ran away from a boarding school three times, pursued by a homosexual master a couple of times."

While Feldman was telling the court about his television and radio shows, the judge interrupted: "I don't know if it matters, but I can't hear."

Feldman replied: "I think it matters. Would you like me to give them over again?"

Feldman said cartoons depicting Rupert Bear having intercourse were not obscene, but funny. "It's fair game," he said. "Why should kids not attack authority? Authority is secure. Ridicule is quite a valid weapon."

Looking at Judge Argyle, who was making notes, Feldman asked: "Am I waking you up? Am I speaking loud enough for you?" The judge paid no attention and continued writing.

The trial continues today.

# New archbishop

The Archbishop of the Church in Wales is to meet at Llandudog, Wales, on August 10 to elect a successor to Dr. Glyn Simon, who retires as archbishop at the end of this month.

One of the present five diocesan bishops must be chosen, and Glyn Simon, who is now considered the most likely choice.

The North East London Polytechnic has recently taken over an old Kenilworth factory in Huddersfield the polytechnic is occupying architects' studios originally built for the local authority.

Still within the local authority sector, it would be possible to let other technical colleges increase the number of students on their advanced courses, or even to let some of the largest of these develop as polytechnics.

The polytechnics delay is not being made easier by the fact that the announcement of the 1973 building programme is three months overdue from Whitehall, and is not yet announced.

# Polys below targets

By RICHARD BOURNE, our Education Correspondent

That the intermediate target of 120,000 may not be reached until 1977 or 1978. The main reason is that the buildup of construction and academic development has been too slow.

With an expenditure of some £20 million a year in the mid-70s or nearly £2 million for each polytechnic—it should be possible to achieve the 1981 target comfortably. Though it looks as though the Government will be ready to back this operation it is already apparent that more money ought to have been spent by now. In some cases too the academic buildup has been too slow; Oxford Polytechnic, for instance, has not got a single award for National Academic Councils degree course running.

The possibility that some polytechnics might squeeze in many more students—and it is certain there will be considerable differences among the 30 in size and academic range by 1978—cannot be ruled out. The flexibility and ingenuity of these establishments is legendary.

# Girl gets £1,500 for lost hair

When Nicola Robinson was born, her mother, the actress, had lost her hair. Nicola was born with a full head of hair, but when she was born, her mother had lost her hair. Nicola was born with a full head of hair, but when she was born, her mother had lost her hair.

Yesterday, Nicola, now aged four, went with her mother to the Law Courts to hear that the hospital had agreed to pay her £1,500 damages.

Her father and mother, Mr. Edward Robinson and his wife, Mrs. Robinson, will also receive £1,500 damages.

The awards, with costs, were against the South-west Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board who had denied negligence.

Mr. Roy Beldam, QC, told Mr. Justice Geoffrey Upson that Nicola was born at Kingston Maternity Hospital on December 1, 1966.

"Unfortunately," she was placed in a cot with metal bars which was put too close to a convective heater," he said. "As babies are wont to do, the newborn baby put her head against the bars and suffered a burn on her scalp."

It was felt that the condition should be left alone until Nicola was about 18, counsel said, but the skill of a plastic surgeon should rectify the loss.

# UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

FIRST CLASS DEGREE AWARD JUNE 1971

Chemical Engineering: C. K. T. (Oxford)  
Civil Engineering: P. G. (Oxford)  
Electrical Engineering: M. A. (Oxford)  
Electronic Engineering: P. G. (Oxford)  
Mechanical Engineering: P. G. (Oxford)  
Physics: P. G. (Oxford)  
Pure Mathematics: P. G. (Oxford)  
Statistics: P. G. (Oxford)  
Theology: P. G. (Oxford)  
Zoology: P. G. (Oxford)

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Report  
after  
about  
death

# PM meets American Bar Association Degrees Heath finds it easy to sell Market

By our own Reporter

The admission of the concept of diminished responsibility which can reduce a charge of murder to one of manslaughter would be extended to other crimes involving violence, Mr Heath said yesterday. This could affect sentences in cases where defendants charged with malicious wounding were found to be in a state of psychiatric treatment, he said. A seminar organised by the Royal Society of Medicine and the American Bar Association, held in London yesterday, was the first of a series of seminars on the subject of psychiatric treatment. Mr Heath, who was speaking at the seminar, said that the concept of diminished responsibility was a difficult one to apply. He said that the courts were often faced with the problem of how to deal with a defendant who was found to be in a state of psychiatric treatment. He said that the courts were often faced with the problem of how to deal with a defendant who was found to be in a state of psychiatric treatment. He said that the courts were often faced with the problem of how to deal with a defendant who was found to be in a state of psychiatric treatment.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A more balanced defence partnership between Europe and the United States, and the prospect of a united Europe helping to reduce international military tension, were two aspects of Britain's joining the Common Market which ought to appeal particularly to the American Government, Mr Heath said yesterday. Having sold the value of British entry to a majority of his own party, Mr Heath, who was speaking at the convention of the American Bar Association, held in London, was faced with the easy job of convincing America that closer British alignment with the Six would not mean the severing of traditional Anglo-American agreements.

For its part, the US Government, represented yesterday by the Under-Secretary of State, Mr John Irwin, is ready to give its paternal blessing, not least because European countries would bear a greater share of the cost of defence programmes which, until now, has fallen on American shoulders.

Mr Irwin said: "Our support for a strong cohesive Europe is a part of the intimate relationship between Western Europe's interests and our own. We do not share the fear that a strong Europe will be adverse to the interests of the United States."

Mr Heath cooed in similar tones: "Our ultimate purpose must be a more balanced defence partnership with you. And, with the enlargement and development of the Community, this, I believe, will become more possible."

Britain understood the US feeling that Europe should be responsible for a greater share of the burden of the defence of the West.

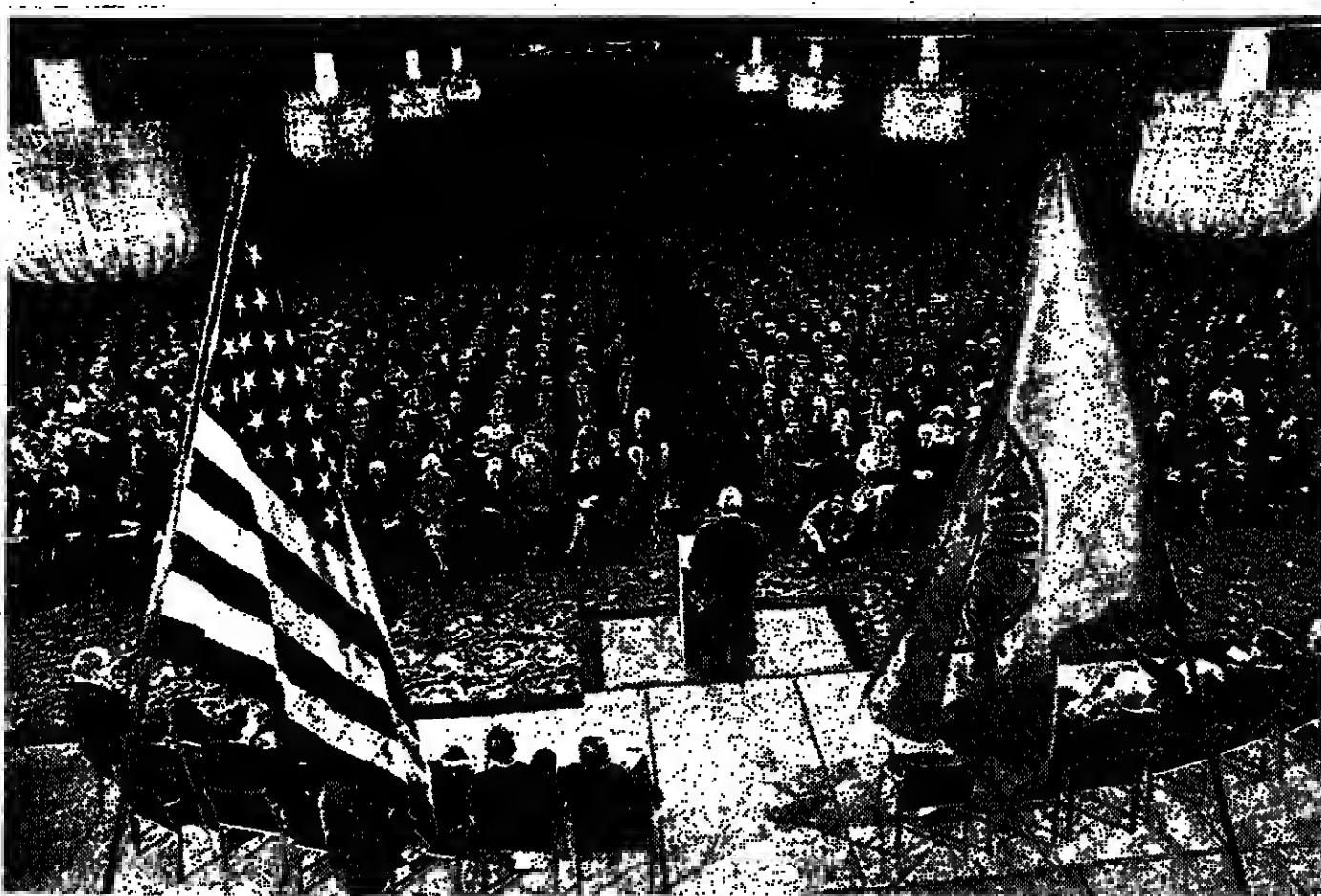
While the presence of US

## Focus on Europe

The next article in the Guardian series Focus on Europe—Malcolm Stuart on the effect of the Common Market on the Sparkbrook and Yardley constituencies of Birmingham—will appear in tomorrow's paper.

## Doctor to be struck off again

Dr Liam O'Shea, who was struck off the Medical Register 1960 after being imprisoned for an abortion charge was yesterday ordered to be struck off again for a similar offence, by a disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council. The committee was told that O'Shea, of Huddersfield, had been sentenced to seven years imprisonment earlier this month at Leeds Assizes after being convicted on three charges of unlawfully using an instrument with intent to procure a miscarriage. Dr O'Shea made three applications to have his name removed from the Register after he was sentenced to 18 months in 1963. He was successful in 1963. He has 28 days in which to appeal.



Mr Heath addressing the American Bar Association meeting in London yesterday.

## Soft sell for the tourists

By our Correspondent

VISITORS to Salisbury Cathedral can now drink Coke and coffee in the cloisters. The cathedral chapter has resigned itself to a little commercialism to help the church maintenance programme, estimated to cost about 15p a minute.

The head verger, Mr Bill Hoynes, said he personally thought the vending machines were a little distasteful in the cathedral. "They are owned by a local confectioner and we are not making much money on them. The machines' instalment was more for the comfort of the many tourists we depend on for donations. Commercialism at the cathedral is certainly not un-Christian. Besides the staff who could not cook for themselves."

Another fund-raising venture is the selling of name-space on six 40ft open beams at 50p a time. It was the idea of the clerk of works, Mr Haynes said, and so far it had paid the £900 cost of the beams.

## Productivity cult hits elderly

Productivity seemed to have become one of the yardsticks of contemporary values and old people were suffering as a result, Mr David Hohnman, director of Age Concern, said yesterday.

He told the annual meeting of the National Old People's Welfare Council at which Age Concern, the council's new name, was launched—that it was a paradox of modern society that "we can live longer and enjoy life less."

He said the blame could be laid at several doors—successive Governments, local authorities, employers, trade unionists, professional relatives and neighbours. "In each case the ultimate solution lies in our own hands."

Welfare should not just mean higher pensions, he said. Higher pensions could not prevent isolation, or provide meals for those who could not cook for themselves.

The council, though welcoming the Government's decision to raise pensions by £1, the pension award to the over 80s, and the raising of the earnings level, said there was still a strong case for a higher figure for the over-75s. Another pension

## Chips—a weighty problem

SEVERAL chip shops are reported to be the Southampton health authorities following a consumer survey.

The consumer action magazine "Consuming Interest" lists the seven worst shops where chips are "anoemic, soggy, tasteless, pallid and unappetising, bitter, earthy, greasy, and flourless." The results are to go to the Federation of Fish Fryers.

The survey found that for four pence, the weight of chips varied from four ounces to eight ounces. The survey also found that the temperature of the chips, their appearance, condition of the premises and finally, the team of six sampled them.

The survey says that the amount of chips can depend upon the strength and vigour of the arm behind the scoop; attention paid by the server to the job in hand; customer relationship; sex of customer and/or server; time of evening when customer is served; weather; practised eye of server.

## Nuffield grants still falling

By our Science Correspondent

Grants distributed by the Nuffield Foundation amounted to just over £1,250 million in 1970, a decline of £750,000 since the peak year of 1965, says the foundation's annual report today.

Its income depended almost entirely, until May this year, on the original holding of 39,500,000 ordinary shares in the British Leyland Motor Corporation. In May the foundation sold 14,500,000 shares to provide some £6 million for diversification and, hopefully, for an increased income.

The foundation's finance officer, Mr W. D. Scott, emphasised yesterday that the uncertain financial position cannot affect grants already made.

Medical school

The largest medical grant in the present report is £77,700 to the new medical school at Southampton University for studies of community medicine.

Among several major grants is one of £69,150 to the Higher Education Research Unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for a study of the strategy of disease-making in the field of future needs and resources in higher education.

On current projections the total number of students in higher education may exceed 800,000 by 1981, says the report. The pressure for places will therefore be greater than during the past decade, and the present rate of national economic development "will increasingly make it impossible for expenditure to keep pace with the growth in numbers."

Since a series of difficult choices will face those determining policy, there is a need now for the systematic examination of the consequences of alternative decisions in the allocation of resources.

## Pc coshed by bank raiders

Pe Ernest Dixon, aged 37, was coshed yesterday when he tried to stop three armed raiders as they left Lloyds bank in High Road, North Finchley. He was taken to hospital with a black and blue cut to the head and fingers.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

#### Australian National University

##### LECTURER IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of LECTURER in the Department of English, Australian National University, Canberra. The post is full-time, permanent, and involves teaching and supervision of students. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Australian National University, Canberra, by 30 August 1971.

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#### University of Bradford

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#### University of Glasgow

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#### University of Manchester

##### SENIOR LECTURER IN ANAESTHETICS

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER in the Department of Anaesthetics, University of Manchester. The post is full-time, permanent, and involves teaching and supervision of students. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, by 30 August 1971.

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#### POLYTECHNICS

##### CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

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#### POLYTECHNICS



# Adrian Mitchell and Mike Westbrook have made to Kenneth Tynan's commission a musical for our times called 'Tyger,' based on William Blake and his contemporaries. Tonight it opens at the National's overspill house, the New Theatre. Ronald Atkins interviews Westbrook and Michael McNay interviews Mitchell.

"I KNEW THE USUAL things, but working on 'Tyger' made me aware of his incredible directness and freshness. The language itself is so forceful that the words cut right through you. I find that it ties up with some pop figures, particularly with the way Bob Dylan uses a contemporary folk-song idiom to put over quite complex ideas."

Thus Mike Westbrook on William Blake. Having spent the past three months writing the music for 'Tyger,' arranging it for an octet and rehearsing the singers, he is well placed to pass judgment. Mentioning Bob Dylan in the same breath offers a clue as to the kind of music he has written and, since he is known as a jazz musician, this may raise a few eyebrows. Also, his compositions have at times been criticised by people, myself among them, as lacking form: can such a man discipline himself to write a musical?

Actually, he has long been more than capable of organising his material. While he was leading the most famous of his groups, the sextet which included John Surman and Mike Osborne, he may have decided that such strong soloists should not be hemmed in, but I recall being vastly attracted by Westbrook's constructive sense the first time I heard him. The actual orchestration can be pretty basic; his method resembles that of an architect who chooses the site, lays down the ground plan and tosses the rest of the designing over to other hands. "Programming emotions" is his own vivid phrase.

He has always picked the men that he wanted to hear, and has tried to bring out those characteristics which he admires in their playing. In this, though you cannot compare their technical skills, he reminds one of Duke Ellington. Both relish, for instance, the chance to let the eccentric mannerisms of some of their musicians blossom out of a fairly conventional setting, and they both lean towards the dramatic. Ellington is a poet and verbaliser supreme who has built a fantasy world: his own un-Harlem where everyone is swinging and everyone is cool. Duke above all. Background music for exotic foot-shows made his name, and he has often been involved with the theatre and with television.

The titles of Westbrook's major, or most sizeable works — "Marching Song," "Metropolis," "Earthrise," "Copan/Backtrack" — suggest some kind of story or message, and in fact the last two must be seen to be fully enjoyed. Each of the four represents a different type of music, a stage in his career. "Marching Song" is programmatic, literary, anti-war: it combines portentous orchestral writing with avant-garde jazz solos. In "Metropolis," Westbrook evokes the tension of a large city by introducing rock rhythms and electric instruments. "Earthrise" provides superb mixed-media entertainment in which, unlike most such attempts, Westbrook's music

and the visual creations of John Fox complement each other perfectly. It marked the first time that Norma Winstone sang with Westbrook, and it has also begun to symbolise his strange, latter-day fascination for the standard jazz orchestra. With "Copan/Backtrack," he has plunged into electronic music.

The work is based on three separate time spans, running concurrently but divided into various lengths. Each of the segments is devoted to one musician; when his time is up another takes over until, after seven hours, the three sequences merge and the piece ends. Every note—sound, rather—is improvised yet the form is rigidly controlled.

It is worth remembering that Westbrook was trained as an artist, and that he is completely self-taught in music. He has less than 15 of his 35 years, but he has been writing and composing full-time for barely four years. In this period he has made four records and won limited acclaim. He has also listened intently, and as the musicians in his groups have changed so has his music been more influenced from outside. But he always moves, he insists, "at my own pace."

At present he is involved with pop. "It has extended my vocabulary. I always used to call myself a jazzman, but there was only a certain range of shapes and sizes for that. Now you say that you are a pop composer. In the broadest sense, then immediately you have a whole world of music on which you can draw. It has opened up for me a fresh circle of musicians. Some of the musicians in the show have worked only in pop, and I have learnt a lot from them. His latest sextet has included Norma Winstone as a key member and Westbrook has written several songs, often with words by his wife, Caroline. Even so he was intending to put together a separate group that would forget about solos and would exist just for his songs. Now "Tyger" has given him his chance.

The little I have heard of the show's music has impressed me. For Blake's "A Poison Tree," for example, the tune expands as the poem grows more intense; Westbrook's arrangement elaborates the melody at the same time as it underpins the singer, and he effectively contrasts the electric guitars with the more human-sounding brass instruments. Such themes may be short and simple but, through perhaps some well-disputed harmonic twist, they open out a world of surpassing richness. Simplicity coupled with "richness" may be one of the most valuable gifts a jazz/pop musician can have: it is certainly the rarest. When one has praised Westbrook's ability as a talent spotter and saluted what another musician has called his epic imagination, it may be that the part of his music that really counts is a piece like "Sad Song," from "Marching Song," the twelve-bar theme from "Metropolis," the eight-bar waltz, "Tyger" will no doubt add to the list.



picture by Peter Johns

"It is not unexpected that the poetry of feeling today, looking for ancestors, should light on William Blake. But what is curious is that Blake's work should have been accepted in toto." — Roy Fuller, "Owls and Artificers" (Deutsche).

"The tygers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction." — William Blake. ADRIAN MITCHELL has not read Roy Fuller's attack on the trends, thinly disguised as six Oxford lectures and published as "Owls and Artificers." So he is not acquainted with Professor Fuller's references to "windy spurning and bombinating" indented and noisy verse on public themes drawn from such work as Vietnam protest poetry. Adrian Mitchell is not mentioned by name, but if he isn't one of the targets then Roger McGough is the poet laureate.

In any case, Mitchell thinks that literary feuds are a waste of energy, and apologises for the self-indulgence with which he included a couple of lines about A. Alvarez and Ian Hamilton, two of his literary enemies, in his new collection of poetry published last week ("Ride the Nightmare," Cape, 80p). If you mention criticism of the Fuller sort, he answers with a quick counter-attack. Fuller is not, it seems, a poet Mitchell derives much pleasure from. "I've heard Roy Fuller read his poems," he says.

The critics of popular protest verse argue that however it is treated, verse is still words, and is good or bad by a golden standard. However blurred the distinctions may become there is still, to adopt Roy Fuller's categories, highbrow, middlebrow, and kitsch. Mitchell says this misses the point that reading poetry intended for speaking is like reading a play: it can be done but a dimension is missing.

His ambition is to see a really popular poetry, poetry that appeals to millions of people ("No, not by Rod McKuen"), and popular drama. John Arden is his idea of a really popular dramatist, and to the objection that Arden's plays have been rather unpopular, he argues patiently that

they have hardly been presented popularly. "They've been done in conventional theatres on the whole, and you've had to pay a lot of money to see them and most people won't go near them. They're certainly not commercial."

Which brings us to "Tyger," a musical that is being performed in an undeniably conventional theatre and for a lot. Mitchell has worked for the theatre before. He wrote the lyrics for "US" and adapted the Marat-Sade for the Aldwych and has collaborated with students at Lancaster University and Bradford. Tyger springs from a short apprenticeship, but a sweet one.

Before all that, Mitchell was indentured for three years on the "Oxford Mail," working as a reporter in a claustrophobic room which ended by giving him nightmares. An obliging doctor gave him a note saying that he was working in inhuman conditions, so he left for the haven of the "Evening Standard," London's Diary. And

before all that he had been at Oxford University, where the literary set in the mid-fifties was people like George Macbeth and Anthony Thwaite.

Mitchell liked it, even though he was at Christ Church, because it was the kind of place where you could wake a friend at midnight with a newly-composed poem and he would be pleased. He was trying to free himself from fearful symmetry: "all the weight there was to write very strict form and rather ironic understatements."

How far he has succeeded in breaking away from that Roy Fuller can judge best; at any rate Mitchell is confident enough now to juxtapose his own words and Blake's in "Tyger," though resonance was not the word you would think of at lunch with him during the public previews, when they were still stering, adding and deleting and Mitchell was looking like a distraught Cassandra.

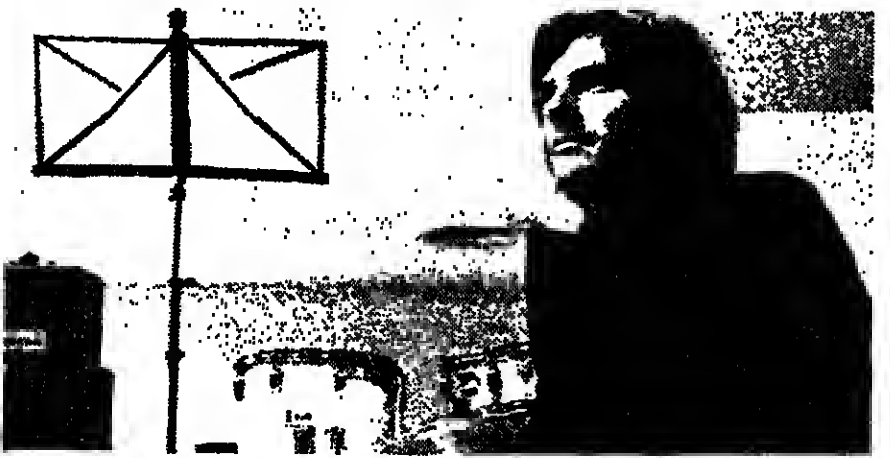
He has sat through the rehearsals under the co-directors, Michael Blake and John Dexter, sending them neatly typed memos once a week, twice if things were getting to the nailing stage. It has been four years in the writing, on and off: he was commissioned by Kenneth Tynan and hopes that the work will be popular enough to stay in the repertory, but also flexible enough to be adapted by other groups all over the country.

He asked Mike Westbrook to compose the music because he liked Westbrook's jazz. "This kind of music has a very lyrical line and a very hard beat: the kind of toughness of line of the electric guitar is like the toughness of Blake's line." Blake in the musical (Gerald James) sings his own lines; the others have Mitchell's. The dialogue is a composite of Blake from letters and annotations and Mitchell. Even if it goes well, nothing the critics can say will match the time Mitchell played the fourth crowd man in a production by Patrick Drumgoole of "Julius Caesar." "Felix Barker romped me in the 'Evening News' with Harpo Marx. I thought, right. I've made it. That's all I've ever wanted anyone to say. I've done it."

## TYGERS OF WRATH



William Blake by Richard Yeard



## review



Shirley Verrett: RPN

### FESTIVAL HALL

Robin Denslow

### Folk festival

TWO HIGHLY ambitious, very different British festivals between them manage to include many of the key figures of the folk revival and its merger with rock. The first, at the Festival Hall, on Saturday was the "six hour folk-in" to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the English Folk Dance and Song Society. It was a slickly produced, agreeably unsolemn occasion, full of Morris dancers, sword dancers, and mass participation by a very English but happily self-conscious audience.

There were brief sets by some of the singers, who have been most responsible for getting the folk revival

established. They ranged from the Coppers, a family group from Sussex, whose fine unaccompanied harmony singing has been copied recently by amplified groups to the High Level Ranters, the best folk band in the North East, right through to Steeleye Span.

Next Saturday's festival at Topham Manor Park, near Lincoln, also includes Steeleye, and takes over where the EPDSS would want to leave off. It's by far the most impressive bill of its kind that has ever been presented in Britain, an almost astonishing line-up of British and American contemporary folk-artists, with scarcely an unimportant performer booked. From America there is James Taylor (who promises to be even better than at the Festival Hall, for without Carole King and Jo Mama there will be less of a family circus atmosphere), the Byrds (playing in acoustic sets), Tim Hardin, Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee and Tom Paxton.

From Britain, there's the Incredible String Band, Sandy Denny (making her first major concert appearance since she decided to go solo), and a rare chance to hear Fairport's Dave Swarbrick and Steeleye's Martin Carthy teamed up as a duo again. In terms of sheer size it promises to be the biggest folk event in Britain for years. Those more elderly EPDSS members who noticed shuddered when Steeleye started to play on Saturday night, may not approve of it all, but they are at least partly responsible.

### NEWCASTLE

William Varley

### Student art

IT SEEMED like a good idea, I suppose, for the Fine Art Department of the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to celebrate the university's centenary with an exhibition of work by distinguished former students. But it is an idea which presupposes that good students become even better artists or that having produced interesting work they will undoubtedly loan it for a show of this nature. Suffice it to say, anyway, that this can hardly be the glittering display of mature talent that the organisers hoped for: indeed, the

margin of quality between the young artists here and those of established reputation is negligible.

Quite outstanding as a coherent contribution, though, is Ian Stephenson's work. Nothing is better than his delicately speckled "Protoplastes of 1962" which develops the cubist ideas of his "Refracted Forms" (1969) while the larger almost symmetrical spectral clouds of "Diorama" (1967) is full of rhythmic undercurrents of colour structures. Mark Lancaster's new squeeze-applied "futurist" paintings I liked much less. I suspect that they start in fact from landscape planes observed through the distorting barrier of a Cambridge window. His best piece, the watercolour "Michaelmas Study" suggests this, though it looks positively romantic compared to Michael Erick's austere systematic work near by. Among the sculptors M. Lyons's architectural and yet sensual "Nizara" and Matt Rugg's "Fall," in which paint metamorphoses into fallow lozenges, are hearteningly substantial.

### NUREMBURG

Caroline Tisdall

### Art biennale

RUNNING CONCURRENTLY with the Dürer celebrations in Nuremberg is the 1971 Nuremberg Biennale. In tune with everything else going on in the city, this biennale takes its cue from the master: Dürer's interest in the theory of art and mathematical or conceptual speculation. Cumbersomely entitled "Beauty—I don't know what it is: Artists, their Theories and Work," it is an enormous ramble through the history of art from Leonardo to Warhol and Morris. Included as "thinking" artists of one sort or another are Delacroix, Signac, Runge, Schlemmer, El Lissitzky, Tatlin, Klee, Kandinsky, Albers, Yves Klein, Manzoni, Fontana, Agam and a whole range of conceptual art from Sol Le Witt's grids to Robert Smithson's film of the Great Salt Lake, Utah.

The result is as confusing as it seems, and stems from a basic misconception: that there could be such a thing as an "unthinking" artist in the first place. If you try to set up an

exhibition by picking out the artists with theories and philosophies of one kind or the other you land up with a survey show, particularly in the twentieth century. The gaps occur only when artists themselves have deliberately avoided theory, or verbalised theory at any rate. The Proposition for an Experimental Biennale in Venice last year avoided this pitfall. Much of the same material was used, but attention was directed at the theme and work itself, rather than didactic comprehensiveness. This is surprising, since the organisers of the Nuremberg exhibition also collaborated at Venice.

The show subdivided into sections into which artists of different eras have been grouped, sections like "Body and Space": Leonardo, Dürer, Schlemmer, Gris. Each artist is represented by work and words, and thoughts become dangerously like slogans when taken out of context. There are classic reversals of attitude. Leonardo on the one hand proclaiming that "There is no true human progress unless it is mathematically sound," while Duchamp turns the tables: "Art is the only thing left to man that doesn't let science have the last word. You wouldn't expect Mondrian and Oldenburg to agree but their statements polarise them entirely: Mondrian: 'Not the individual, but the universal'; Oldenburg: 'Nature only has meaning when someone's looking at it.'"

I really don't think there's much to be gained from this sort of didactic distortion. There's a great deal of magnificent work gathered together in the exhibition, and the shame is that the manner of presentation makes it well nigh impossible to look at.

The Nuremberg Biennale is in the Kunsthalle and the Künstlerhaus until August 1.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Philip Hope-Wallace

### Maria Stuarda

AT WHAT moment in the history of musical taste in this country in the past two decades could you have forecast the spectacle of a London audience

beside itself with frenzy for a revival in concert form of "Maria Stuarda," one of Donizetti's minor tragic masterpieces? Even after the war, the notion of bringing back "Lucia" was scouted. Now the Master of Bergamo is at the rose and zenith of posthumous fame.

This concert performance, which we owe to the enterprise of Denny Dayviss, was the occasion for a return to the Festival Hall of two superb artists of the genuine bel canto: the ebony Shirley Verrett as the First Elizabeth, an unlikely choice for the red-headed monarch whose emanations were Tudor rather than African, but quite splendid and vibrant in (appropriate) electric blue; and Montserrat Caballé, whose is probably the nearest our generation is ever going to get to Tetrazzini's red hair.

The Spanish diva is at the moment in what the Victorians used to call "an interesting condition," what suburban Fascist would call "Future Maman." But both her deportment and her vocal line were impeccable: marvelously sustained, long planissimo, clean attack, sighing portamenti and passionate declarations of innocence. This is a Mary Queen of Scots who rises to heights of expressive grandeur in the final scenes at Potheringay and covers under Elizabeth's insults in the scene where Schiller allows (unhistorically) the two cousin queens to have an encounter (with Donizetti's barber shop quartet to back them up).

Mme Caballé sang "Quando di luce" after the confession and "Se un giorno" (before approaching the scaffold) with ravishing, controlled and transcendent tone. Serapic singing to which no words do justice.

I would not like to defend all Donizetti's music at the bar of heaven. Some of it is the stuff of quadrilles for the Bal Mabille. But his know-how is terrific; he never wastes a good idea; the opera (like "Lucia" for that matter) is splendidly organised, and given artists fired by the chances presented to their art, the whole effect is rich and even more so. I set us rerun the name of José María Carreras also who sang the tenor rôle of Leicester (proposing to Mary among other quixotic acts). He started nervously but held his own better and better as the evening went on: Gwynne Howell, excellent at Talbot, Brian Kemp and Sally Lesage, comprimario rôles. Royal Choral Society and New Philharmonia did very well under Maestro Asensio. There were gestures but no "actings" this time. Only, it seemed sometimes, a gala of applause.

## THOMAS WISEMAN

NFT's forties film season

'Central to the entire convention was the imponderable nature of women, creature whose sexuality was a golden fleece to be stolen by dint of cunning and bravery.'

I HAVE TO ADMIT that I have a mockery of judgment and taste as critical standards, but when I think the films of the forties (a season which begins at the National Film Theatre tomorrow) the images that flit up of their own volition are not the most estimable. Indeed, in the contrary, they are of Rita Hayworth in black satin, long gloves, flaunting her hair like a mullet, or of Joe Crawford square-shouldered in min blank-faced with passion, suddenly producing a revolver out of a capacious pocket to a thunderbolt of music from Dr Miklos Rozsa, or of the sword-se on the face of George Macready with cold sexual rage, or Bette Davis voice become more and more precise, modulated as the hysteria in her eye mounts, or Dan Duryea turning from cocky sadist into snivelling rat, or James Wong Howe's tracery shadows.

Time has a brutish way of revoking one's past judgments and tastes with total indifference to their worthiness: many of the films we tended to sne at in those days have stayed in the mind, have retained their vitality, any rate in recollection, while the more serious and worthwhile works have become faded.

Would I today really admire "The Best Years of Our Lives" as I evidently did in 1947 or 1948 as a very juvenile film critic? There is an opportunity to find out for this is one of the films included in the NFT season, but probably won't bother, whereas I am determined to see "Gilda," which I am sure I didn't approve of critically, but Rita first did big dance dance, lips and hair equally red, shoulders bare as white, her movements a rhapsody of erotica. At least that is how I remember it.

Of course it was kitsch, but it stayed in my mind while many films that I regarded more highly, considered serious and important and having something to say, like "Hox of the Brave" and "The Gentleman's Agreement" and "The Snake Pit" now produce no images and arouse me no desire to see them again.

And then there are all those films in which Joan Crawford or Bette Davis or Miriam Hopkins came down a great curving marble staircase (probably the same one) and either shot somebody from the half landing or fell down the remaining stairs, aborting in the process. "The Great Lie" or "A Stolen Life" or "The Great Lie" or "Deception" or "Midnight" or "No Voyage," and more after than not Claude Rains was in them too, either as a wise owl of a psychoanalyst or, alternatively, as a husband exacting the maximum revenge for his cuckoldry. In recollection, these performances merge into a single image and I can see again and again the sudden climactic turn in which the urbane goes from Rains's face to be replaced by biting scorn. It was typesetting, but it was really what movies in the forties were about, the establishment of a whole other world, in which stars and character actors had their assigned rôles to re-enact again and again.

With the best of them, cliché was transcended (though we didn't always see that at the time) and an archetypal character established. Ironically, therefore, it was the performers who were always the same who expressed in their performances some essence of their time.

Of these types, the fatal woman was perhaps the most characteristic, and Rita Hayworth her most irresistible exponent. Typically, this kind of woman sang in a night club, usually in Buenos Aires, or Rio, and had what was known as a past, the murkiness of which was belied by the beguiling frankness of her eyes. The pattern was that the hero, who moved on the fringes of the seamy life but was never quite corrupted by it, went through the stages of being suspicious, enamoured and finally besotted by the fatal woman, whose ultimate fatality was only revealed by the final tortuous unwinding of "the truth," which usually took the form of a long speech of confessional exposition, in which all the intricate inter-relationships of the characters were set straight, prior to explosion.

There was the hero who drifted into the underworld, usually some kind of South American, house of sin, where the woman of the piece, that very forties type, the adventures, half whore, half redeeming angel—was held captive for some reason or her past. There was always a ferociously urbane figure, played by George Macready or Claude Rains or an arch villain, who somehow controlled this woman, loved her with an implacable coldness, and from whose power the intruding hero sought to free her. It was as ritualised as fate, and in the best of the films as meaningful, if the apparent transgressions against "reality" could be tolerated.

Central to the entire convention was the imponderable nature of women, creatures whose sexuality was a golden fleece to be stolen by dint of cunning and bravery, and granted only after the hero had passed through the initiation rite of beatings, humiliations, betrayals. Women like Joan Crawford in "Humoresque" were complex as a Bach fugue, and tended to walk into the Pacific Ocean while their violinist virtuoso lover plays the Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde" on the radio.

Against such impenetrable mystery the men, like John Garfield, had only the defence of their rudeness: Love invariably began with a foreplay of insults from the man, and the worse the hero's manners the more talent he was assumed to have. It was hackneyed, and absurd, but there is an unbroken thread of meaning to be unloosed from these melodramas.

These sort of films were made by Jean Negulesco and Michael Curtiz and Charles Vidor and Curtis Bernhardt and Irving Rapper, who haven't on the whole been in names with the exception perhaps of Curtiz, whose "Casablanca" was always admired. But the others tended to get fairly good treatment, and I suspect that we may have done some of them less than justice. It will be interesting to see if the NFT season bears this out.



# FASHION GUARDIAN

## A birth in Venice



THEY TOLD us that Giuliana Camerino had bought, at an auction sale, a charming little Venetian island—much in the same way as they might have said she had bought a charming little Venetian ornament. The island, situated between the sea and the Lagoon, is called the Polveriera delle Vignole, and the original powder magazine is still there. It dates back to the great and glorious era of the Venetian Republic, and more recently has had other uses.

Napoleon used it to hide the treasures he carried away from Venice. Giuliana Camerino used it last week for the presentation of her latest "Roberta" collection. A presentation enlivened by carnival characters. There was a Negro dancer, some Marco Polo ponies, a dignified elephant and a disdainfully supercilious camel. These last two were slung around with the handbags, shoulder satchels, and valises that are endemic to the Roberta operation.

How these outsize animals were transported to the deserted little island we do not know, so let us imagine the elephant and the camel each lording it in his private gondola. We ourselves were transported from the Excelsior Hotel, at the Lido, by swift motor-launch. After the fashion show and of fresco refreshment on the island, we re-embarked. This time our launch travelled slowly, being escorted by three Venetian state gondolas.

Our destination was an illuminated raft, moored in the Lagoon near the entrance to the Grand Canal. The raft

was surrounded by various small craft, from which a five-course meal was miraculously conjured up, as though straight from the waters. There was music and singing and dancing into the small hours, as befits a Venetian night.

It was, in fact, the second night of a two-day divertissement. The previous evening, after a rooftop party over the Roberta boutique, we had been taken by gondola to a square, one of the few remaining yards where gondolas are built and repaired. Supper was served from the woodshed or candle-lit tables in a piazza which contained every required element of an operatic stage setting, including church and campanile.

A swelling soprano poured out her heart and lungs from a bower balcony, and a troupe of gondoliers sang to accordion music. Punchinellos high-stepped around the tables, distributing gifts to the guests and, rather disturbingly, a flame-swallower belched fire from his mouth into the midnight blue.

It was a prodigious celebration in the Venetian tradition of prodigality. Celebration of what? Well, we must come to the point. Celebration of the creation of a new Roberta perfume, called "R".

It is bottled in phials of green Venetian glass; and if time and tide obey Signora Camerino's dictates, these Venetian phials thus extravagantly launched on to the high seas of fashion will wash up in our English shores about the time of the Autumn equinox.

## from exile to Alta Moda

THE RIGHT handbag at the right moment was the cornerstone of Giuliana Camerino's 20-odd-year career in fashion. In her late teens during the war, with its increasing Fascist strictures prodded by Nazi racial laws, she made it from Venice to Switzerland, like a character in "The Finzi-Cutini Garden," carrying only a few portable valuables—the kind that fitted in her Italian handbag.

Just as she was reduced to scraping the bottom of the bag, financially speaking, a total stranger offered her a price she couldn't resist for it. So Giuliana sold the bag too. Then she took a little of the money to buy a piece of leather, then showed a cobbler how to make a new handbag to her own design.

Later the same sidewalk customer spotted Giuliana with the new bag—and had her arrested for smuggling. After friends and the cobbler's testimony got her off, the publicity landed her in a good job as designer for the rest of the war, and she opened her own business in Venice after it, choosing the name "Roberta." Now the boutique of Roberta di Camerino is like a counterpoise to the cathedral at the opposite end of St. Mark's Square when it comes to attracting foreigners off the street.

Still smart and bold as a young Venetian lion, her handiwork today is providing women around the world with accessories—only now, in Giuliana's view, what a woman wears has become the accessory to what she carries. Buckled straps, leather binding, square-cut and zig-zag insets stud the long-sleeved jersey dresses, the wool-and-cashmere flared coats (both below the knee) in her latest collection.

Silk umbrellas and elaborately wrapped scarf-turbans join the encounter too, since she adds the saddle's details either in the round, as it were, or in facsimile, simply printing them on the fabrics.

Waterproofed band-woven velvet makes raincoats either in a solid colour, shading from light to dark, or in a pair of bold prints—one inspired by olive-bark swaths, the other by a sea-turtle's back. With a jersey dress, silk turban and umbrella of the same print, they almost camouflage matching handbags and complete sets of luggage.

Here she shows the Venetian genius for reducing structure to pure ornament, with no limit as long as it does not sink under its own weight. The Camerino collection floats like the serenissima at her height: on solid foundations.

- JOHN HART on the Camerino success story
- ALISON ADBURGHAM on a Giuliana Camerino launch



THE Roberta di Camerino fashions. ABOVE: a wool and cashmere coat with woven leather embroidery.

ABOVE LEFT: trompe d'oeil jersey dress with a "sham" apron; basket of natural Mexican cord in colours matching dress and headscarf.

BELOW FAR LEFT: Coat in waterproof velvet, handprinted scarf and "Gladstone" bag.

LEFT: Wool and cashmere coat with cartridge belt in black kidskin, headscarf with cartridge design, and a set of handwoven wool "carpet" bags and hand luggage.

## Capucci, determined to take the purest of lines

... and in Rome, John Hart, reports on a strict philosophy in fashion

A TWENTY-YEAR itch sums up Roberto Capucci's feelings about his career in high fashion until he decided something drastic had to be done. "When I see a woman struggling along—poveretta—overloaded like a pop-poster all I want to do is unburden her, clean her up—purify her." As he claws the air to express his urge in the Italian manner, he looks more than ever like the king of cat-people.

Purification began all-out when he showed his collection for autumn-winter 1970-71 at the Villa Giulia in Rome last July, a historic occasion worthy of a plaque like the one in the Prado rightly declaring "Las Meninas" (the maids of honour) a "culminating work of universal art."

"It was a sort of synthesis of my 20 years in fashion," Capucci explains. "I decided things had reached the point where I had to do away with everything seen before—basta con tutto visto." Spectators saw a revelation, but everywhere else in Rome at that moment they and other designers were too busy choosing sides in the mini-midi war to realise how far Capucci had risen above it all.

If women generally missed the message since then, we should blame the communication gap, or barrier as he perceives it, between their better judgment and the most original mind at work in Italian fashion.

"The Media (a term Capucci extends to buyers and retailers) just weren't geared for it." Photographers were "baffled" by the serene line and disarming simplicity of bias-cut folds that come to life when wearers move

like comfortable human beings instead of striking poses. Editors and writers, one of whom actually confessed she felt "purified" by the event, were at a loss to include Capucci in their coverage. "Is there a length" they wondered, "and if so, does it have a name?"

The same perplexity followed Capucci's next phase in the pursuit of purification, his spring-summer 1971 collection shown in January. This time the war was between hotpots and old movies. Photographers demanded "hot pants" (he had no "drawers," he says) but were somewhat mollified by the pictorial possibilities of gowns slit side and front that permit the unladen woman to show how much harness has gone by the board to purify her.

Still the editors, including one who fairly declared them the most beautiful clothes she had ever seen, decreed the subtle play of pure colour and texture contrasts no match for silk-print pleats, blazers, and ringlet pompoms when it came to layout.

By then Capucci's local customers had formed other ideas. An Italian great lady of fashion consented for the first time, at the plea of one of the world's glossiest magazines, to be photographed at home in selections from her wardrobe. They were all by

Capucci. The published pictures had to be cropped from the neck down because advertisers were committed to print in more ways than one and had nothing of the kind for their own customers.

He felt especially offended because one journal had dismissed the same beige corded, white wool and chiffon gowns as potato-sacks.

"All they seem to appreciate is the publicity value to the trade. I know the risk I'm taking commercially. You have no idea how hard, how discouraging it is on top of all the hard work to have to suffer the doubt and anguish: Am I right or wrong?"

Some in the trade are willing to risk that he's right. Items from his ready-to-wear autumn collection shown in April 1971 very difficult for me to produce economically," will be available in London at the end of next month at Chryss, 1a Halkin Street. Canadian photographer Roloff Beny, who has chosen certain aspects of modern Italian culture for his next monumental survey, was advised by a perceptive American fashion editor to include the new Capucci collection.

This, just shown in Rome, gives women another chance, "media" permitting, to let their true adornments—wit, intelligence, and character as well as more carnal endowments—shine

forth instead of hiding them under bushels of ill-assorted junk borrowed from the past. Capucci would like to see them as objects of worship, but not profaned with worthless votive offerings. And he is firmly Italian as to when they should avoid "masquerading": from the age of consent onward.

"I don't want to get too serious about it. This time I think it's a bit livelier, maybe a bit wittier, with a little more pepper." He admits he excludes prints and "fantasy" weaves as a matter of personal taste, but to him mixed patterns in one ensemble constitute a physical burden. He prefers to go on blending elusive natural colours, which are a burden to find right now, with the hammerlock of current taste on the fabric mills. He combines as many as eighteen hues in one gown. "It took weeks to plot."

Short linear tunics and bias-cut leggings have a page-boy flavour, but his clothes look like Giotto's because they are so purely Italian. The only accessory is plaited or embroidered yarn, which he applies in vertical strips to bodices of white chiffon gowns so they cling to the torso like shrunken sweaters. Hoods and wrinkle scarves do away with hats—and hairdos. Length is variable and nameless, the beelines always fluid.

"I may be looking at fashion with blinkers on, but at least I'm not looking backwards. I don't have to. I have lots of ideas. My main concern now is with the aesthetics of human values."

Asked what sort of handbag best harmonises with these values (he designs the shoes) Capucci says a drawstring reticule would be ideal, and the right shoulder-bag will do. Just keep it pure and simple.













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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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## Every share a winner say brokers

By JOHN COYNE

After-hours stock market dealings last night became so hectic in the wake of Mr Barber's mini-Budget that dealers eventually gave up and stopped inter-office deals. By then share prices had risen sharply across the whole equities front, initially on anticipatory marking-up by jobbers, but then in response to a massive demand for shares of all kinds from investors.

"Every share is a winner," was the rallying cry, and rises in the 5p to 10p range predominated. Gilt-edged interest stock, in contrast, fell back.

Refutation brings with it a hint of worse inflation, initially at least, and it could put the UK trade position in a less healthy light. Moreover there is a suggestion of a return to stop-go policies with this sudden turning of the tide, so that even if hopes of a cut in interest rates are soon realised, there is the fear that it would prove only short-term.

This sharp cautious upswing followed a previously dull day, which had seen share prices drifting down as speculators cashed in the profits from the anticipatory rises experienced last week, as rumours of Mr Barber's plans leaked out. Indeed there were worries early yesterday that the refutation measures had been over-anticipated and the whole package might prove disappointing with the concessions offset by some semi-official prices and income freeze.

### Market euphoria

But as one leading jobber commented last night: "This is as much, and more than any one could have reasonably expected." The only ones who might feel disappointed were the optimists looking for a cut in Excise duty to bring the price of tobacco, beer, and alcohol down.

Dealers expect a state of euphoria to persist in the stock markets today with everyone chasing the winners from the refutation measures. The obvious firms at the head of the winners' list are the retail stores, which have a large proportion of their business in hire purchase sales and rentals. They have the two-fold filip of purchase tax cuts to bring down prices and boost demand, and easier credit or rental terms to tempt the customers.

Currys, Dixons, Photographic, Ratners and H. Samuel are prime examples where the tax cuts could lead to significant price changes, while the bigger department stores such as Marks and Spencer, Debenhams, House of Fraser, and perhaps even Woolworths, will get more marginal benefits. Mail order houses should also get marginal benefits. Although the problems of catalogue pricing partly offset this.

**Bad debts risk**

The freeing of hire purchase, credit and rentals from all restrictions brings more mixed blessings to the finance and rental industry however. While the possibility of lower deposits, H.P. and rentals could open up new business, it also brings a return to more competitive conditions. There was a lot to be said for the old controls from a profits point of view. Since it applied to all there were no competitive worries, and high deposits cut down the risks and consequent bad debts. The shorter the repayment period the faster the money was turned over.

Widely finance houses association members seem agreed not to compete too ruthlessly. The previous big competitive rush to win customers with low deposits and extended repayment periods was back in 1959. It led to a slump in profits as bad debts built up.

Most manufacturers will share in the benefits from any spending upturn in the wake of lower retail prices and easier credit. Again it is the most highly taxed goods which should

benefit most. Figures from the Customs and Excise last night suggested that price cuts could range from 5p per cent for a camera and 24.26 per cent for a car or washing machine to 1.5 per cent for furniture or clothing.

This makes a firm like Thorn Electrical an obvious winner, with its products range also including gas fires, where cuts could range to 24.5 per cent, and colour television with a 14.5 per cent cut. British Leyland, too, should find its recovery aided by the cut in car prices.

The various depreciation concessions to service industries in development areas and the increased initial allowances elsewhere are less obviously beneficial in immediate share price terms.

Although a useful concession in cash flow terms, making use of the changes means a company showing lower taxable profits on paper.

But if it does stimulate new capital investment, it augurs well for the engineering and machine tool firms. Even depressed Alfred Herbert managed to put on 1p last night on just such hopes.

So if the Chancellor's refutation package works, investors can look for a consolidation of the recent sharp rise in prices and a further upswing over the rest of the year.

But in spite of the euphoria, some short-term caution might just be called for. Sharp climbs usually need a shakeout before any fresh progress is seen and Wall Street's lead is not going to encourage the professionals for the moment.

## Industry overjoyed at its new deal

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

BRITISH industry gave a resounding welcome to the Chancellor's package yesterday and the CBI announced that it was pleased enough to push ahead with its plans to seek signed undertakings on price restraint from its top 200 members.

A special meeting will be held on Friday at which 150 CBI member companies, which have not yet been consulted, will be asked to join the CBI's pledge to keep price increases down to a maximum of 5 per cent.

The Chancellor's proposals, worth £385 millions in a complete year go well beyond the £250 to £300 millions expected by the CBI. The new growth rate of 4½ per cent is mid-way between the CBI's 4 per cent target and the TUC's 5 per cent.

Broadly speaking the package fits the CBI's criterion of being two thirds orientated towards consumption and one third towards investment.

If there were any reservations yesterday it was that the degree of expansion could prove too much if inflation is not brought under control.

Industry's capital expenditure plans, which have been revised sharply downwards this year, should benefit from any consumer boom which follows the reductions in purchase tax and abolition of restrictions on HP terms. In addition the Chancellor is giving

ing a temporary boost to investment through raising the rate of first-year allowance on capital expenditure on plant and machinery from 50 to 80 per cent. This means that a company will be able to offset 80 per cent of its outlay in the first year against profits earned in the past three years. The scheme, which will benefit industry by £30 millions in 1972-3 and £150 millions in 1973-4 operates from yesterday until August 1, 1973.

Judging by the Labour Government's successful attempt to iron out the effects of a cyclical decline in investment through a temporary increase in investment grants, the proposal has every chance of success. Companies now have a three-pronged stimulus to invest—increased economic growth, higher allowances, and the prospect of entry into Europe.

Against this must be set the likelihood of a "stop" period following in a year or two and the extent to which the widespread surplus capacity in industry may be sufficient to carry them through without committing new funds to investment.

gain both from the higher allowances and higher demand for end products. The ending of investment grants by the Conservative Government caused a delay in Shell's £200-million expansion at Carrington. Higher allowances will make that project more viable.

Manufacturers of consumer goods are, of course, the main beneficiaries with a wide range of products from washing machines to colour television sets affected.

The Chancellor's proposals will help to offset the decline in commercial liquidity which the CBI's price restraint proposals would bring about. However, the fact that nationalised industries are also pegging their prices means that leading industries like motor manufacturing and engineering can look forward to stabilised prices for a lot of their basic materials—trade unions to play their part and we look forward to the next discussion of inflation and the state of the economy in the National Economic Development Council on August 4, which should now be held against a more helpful background.

The Chancellor has clearly been influenced by the CBI's initiative in announcing such a refutation package. A CBI statement yesterday said: "It remains for the trade unions to play their part and we look forward to the next discussion of inflation and the state of the economy in the National Economic Development Council on August 4, which should now be held against a more helpful background."

Engineering and machine tools will benefit from the rise in investment to £150 millions which will soon get lost among the thousands of engineering firms in Britain. An estimated 40 per cent of the orders for investment machinery generally goes abroad anyway.

Chemical investment should

## Price curb will hit PO

By PETER RODGERS

The Post Office is to reconsider its plan to increase telephone and postal charges as its contribution to the Confederation of British Industry's anti-inflation proposals.

Yesterday Mr Bill Ryland, Post Office chairman, pledged his support for price restraint over the next year along with other nationalised industry chairmen.

A Post Office spokesman said that a 5 per cent price increase ceiling could reduce the expected total revenue of the postal service by at least £50 millions next year.

"This will be very serious for the postal business," the spokesman said, "the dangers of allowing inflation to go on at something like the present rate are very much greater."

The spokesman said the phone charges increases now

being considered would be "looked at afresh." The question of price restraint on the postal side was also being considered at this time on the account of the associated plans for changing the structure of the postal services.

The spokesman warned that the Post Office would have to consider "very carefully" before any further wage claims were negotiated. It would also expect that its suppliers—all of whom are CBI members—would observe the price curbs.

The spokesman described this as a "major" consideration. All the major nationalised industries have said that they will cooperate with the CBI on the price move. Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday in the

## ICL 'in no real danger'

Commons. The public sector accounts for almost half of the economy, which is why agreement from the State concerns is a vital reinforcement for the CBI move.

Mr Barber has assured the chairman of the State Industries that their investment programmes would not be affected by the price restraint. The industries would be able to borrow from the National Loans Fund to finance investment which without price restraint they would have been able to finance from their own resources. Government control of the industries would "on no account" be increased, he added.

The detailed financial and other implications are now being discussed with the chairmen.

ICL would in fact like to receive more support in the form of Government and nationalised industry contracts for advanced computer applications, but few of these have yet emerged. There is speculation over whether announcements of contracts may be made soon to counteract the effect of a £4 millions order for an advanced freight scheduling programme which British Rail is expected to award to an American company.

The main support for ICL at the moment is by Government purchasing direct from the company by single tenders, which are not open to other computer companies. The Labour Government's grants have all been paid and have not been replaced and the company says it does not want any more cash handouts.

The chairman, Sir John Wall, forecasts good profits this year. With contracts such as the British Rail one there is very little the Government can do in the way of support for ICL other than to ensure that the State Industries buy from the company if it can. This does not necessarily happen.

Concrete evidence of Government support in the form of firm contracts would be extremely welcome to ICL at present. Stock market opinion of the company is near a low point, and ICL still has 1,600 redundancies to announce this year, largely a hangover from the rationalisation of the English Electric and ICI companies.

As the Guardian reported in May a total of 3,000 redundancies—1,400 already announced—are expected at ICL during the year.

**Trafalgar progress**

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank acting for Trafalgar House, announced last night that underwriting of those Trafalgar Ordinary shares which are part consideration for the company's offer for Cunard, has now been completed.

A total of 13,842,500 Trafalgar Ordinary shares (excluding the rights to the impending one-off capitalisation issue) were involved in the operation at 94p per share.

Trafalgar also announced that it had bought a further 130,000 Cunard shares yesterday.

**Profit squeezed**

Margins of Morgan Edwards, the Shrewsbury-based wholesale and retail grocery and provisions group, is being severely squeezed. Pre-tax profit slumped from £112,373 to £68,233 in 1970-1 in spite of a 10 per cent increase to £8,147,000 in sales.

With a final of 17½ per cent, however, the total dividend is held at 27½ per cent.

## No cut-price struggle for HP business

By STEWART FLEMING

In spite of Mr Barber's decision to remove all hire purchase terms restrictions so that "those who provide consumer credit will compete on an equal footing," it became clear last night that the finance houses are determined to avoid the excesses of unregulated competition.

Mr M. G. Wilcox, chairman of the Finance Houses Association, whose members provide the bulk of the consumer's hire purchase credit, joined Mr Barber in his desire "to see competition in the credit market." But Mr Peter Smith, a director of Forward Trust, the hire purchase subsidiary of the Midland Bank, maintained that the Finance Houses Association has recommended that terms for credit should be 25 per cent down with the balance repayable over 36 months, and that its members will follow this recommendation.

"As far as my company is concerned," Mr Smith said, "I do not believe we should go back to the 1958-60 conditions when it was possible to obtain credit for 10 per cent down with four years to pay."

Mr Smith's remarks were echoed by Mr G. Cooke, managing director of Bowmaker, the C. Bowring finance house subsidiary. Mr Cooke agreed that the finance houses have plenty of incentive to "stick together." "We do not want terms at a level which will encourage the financially imprudent to take credit," he said.

This public demonstration of solidarity by its members came as something of an embarrassment to the industry.

**MARKET REPORT**

**Last minute buying**

Activity increased on the London Stock Exchange yesterday as buyers seized their last opportunity to take in stock before the Chancellor's economic package, announced shortly after the close.

This time the second-line stocks attracted the bulk of the attention and good features were plentiful, some reflecting favourable weekend press mentions. The FT Index closed 3.1 up at 413.1.

Industrial leaders were subjected to small selling which generally cut prices by a couple of pence. Bank Organisation was a nervous market ahead of today's interim figures, and they were further unsettled by news of an earlier start on Wall Street. The shares ended 30p down at 855p.

Engineering, confidently anticipating some form of boost in capital investment, finished with a lengthy list of gains. The Investments were a feature again, extending Friday's spurt by 16p to 428p.

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## CITY COMMENT

### Chance for argument

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry has had its say and Mr Robert Maxwell has spoken volumes. Tomorrow investors and the big institutions have the opportunity of expressing their views on the Department's report on the International Learning Systems affair when British Printing holds its annual meeting.

It promises to be a bitter and acrimonious event. As well as the Department's report to debate—if Sir Charles Hardie allows—there is the small matter of British Printing's 1970 trading performance. Losses, write-offs and provisions for that year it will be recalled, totalled £4.5 millions.

Will heads roll? Angry shareholders had a good attempt to unsettle Sir Charles and three other directors at last year's meeting, and with a sick performance, the angry brigade will surely come again. This time they can count on support from certain institutions.

Sir Charles will probably have enough proxy support to ride things out and in any case, he does not come up for re-election. But Mr Michael Pickard, one-time finance director of British Printing and now managing director of the giant Trust House-Forte group, could be in for an extremely uncomfortable time.

Mr Pickard left his executive post at British Printing before the distribution losses but the Department's report on affairs before his exit is most vexing to say the least. The report, of course, is to be challenged in what Mr Maxwell calls the "forum of the courts" but there is enough in the report to agitate the already disgruntled British Printing shareholders.

There are signs that two big institutional shareholders in British Printing will help draw the knives. Reports that Mr Pickard will offer his resignation both from BPC and Trust House rather than put his name up for re-election drew a "no knowledge" response from British Printing yesterday. For his part, Mr Pickard told us last Friday that he would not resign from either British Printing or Trust House-Forte because of the Department's report.

But the full report on Pergamon has yet to emerge and the ILSC ghost will haunt his commercial career for some years ahead—regardless of the forthcoming court hearing.

On insurance there is the same facile optimism. The industry should do well, the committee says, provided the rules which the commission is drawing up are not passed in too restrictive a form. But that is the whole point. The community at the moment is a net importer of insurance and has no foreign business to lose.

British insurance companies are worried and to say that if

all works out to the British industry's advantage all should be well is true, but hardly enlightening.

Much of the City's business could be hit by the growing dislike of the Eurodollar and its operations that the Europeans are showing at the moment, but the committee leaves to one side the new controls that might be imposed. It really is the bland leading the blind.

**THE COMMON MARKET**  
**Assuming all's  
for the best...**  
**ASSOCIATED HOTELS**  
**One man's  
incomes policy**

MR KEITH ERSKINE, chairman of Associated Hotels (AH) and "chief helper" of Securicor, is taking a public spirit view of the company's employment during the next 12 months.

Yesterday the group revealed its interim profit for the six months to April 1971, and the figures were good enough to move the shares up 6p to 193p. Pre-tax profit is 23 per cent higher at £1,000,000 with the hotel's earnings showing a 16½ per cent rise to £134,000 and the security business putting on 25 per cent to £512,000 pre-tax.

Although these figures are well up to expectations, shareholders might take a less optimistic view of some of the company's commitments. This is particularly true of the hotel's rise to £134,000 and the security business putting on 25 per cent to £512,000 pre-tax.

To start with, Mr Erskine has voluntarily agreed even before the CBI announcement, to limit the average rise in the prices of both the Securicor firm and the two hotel companies to 5 per cent in the 12 months beginning in April. During the previous 12 months prices increased by 8 per cent so it seems that AH is, if it keeps to its word, banking heavily on the Government setting the better of inflation.

And the important Securicor subsidiary is also taking steps which could prove costly in the future. To quote Mr Erskine: "We are aiming for 50 per cent industrial democracy." This explains the "chief helper" tag.

Mr Erskine is attempting to give his men more status, more control over their own work, and to eliminate "bosses" and "helpers." Managers are being replaced by "helpers" and internally, at least, Mr Erskine is no longer managing director, he is "chief helper."

It is difficult without actually getting inside the company to see whether the change in the form of words indicates a change in practice. If it does then from

### ADH Looking for the Wood?

HAVING LOST with its bid for the Wood Group, the Associated Development Holdings, that bustling conglomerate, now casting covetous eyes at W. Wood and Sons, the Revelation luggage firm.

The real problem for ADH seems, according to the trade, to be one of management for its own luggage interests, which take in Airports Luggage, Segal (Travelware) and Lomond Luggage, hastily put together as the British Luggage Group.

I believe that ADH already controls something under 10 per cent of the Wood equity. The company's deputy chairman and managing director Mr E. S. Gibbons last night denied having picked up any large lines and then switched to "no comment" policy, but the previous tactic with Noton was to secure control through taking out options on lines of shares.

At the same time I gather that the Wood management is none too keen on simply being taken over, so any deal may in fact result in Wood taking over ADH's luggage interests in return for the issue of shares.

This may still have the result of leaving ADH in effective control of the equity when its present stake is combined with whatever shares are issued, but it would leave Wood as an effectively independent firm with a market quote, which could continue to expand. Anyway, it is really the management that is wanted. It would leave the ADH group free to concentrate on property development and on the investment field.

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WASHETERA

WASHETERA

## Truman still waiting

Truman Hanbury Buxton has still not received all the information requested from Grand Metropolitan Hotels and Watney Mann and accordingly has not yet come to a decision on which offer to recommend.

All information should be with the board today, however, and a decision is expected this afternoon. Because of the confidential nature of the information—both companies are giving forecasts—it is desirable that Truman reaches his decision promptly.

Meanwhile, the volume of Truman shares going through the market waned further yesterday and neither Grand Metropolitan nor Watney Mann were able to add more than a few thousand shares to their existing holdings.



# Is inflation feeding off unemployment?

By DOUGLAS LAWRENCE,  
Senior Lecturer in Professional Studies at Harlow Technical College

Undoubtedly, the relationship between inflation and unemployment is a matter of controversy. Does unemployment check inflation? This was a confident belief until very recently. Inflation was caused by inflation. This is being both tenuously affirmed and denied at the present time. Can unemployment cause inflation? There are indications that this is now one of its effects. Can inflation cause unemployment? Certainly a check in rising prices could lead to a worsening of unemployment.

Does unemployment check inflation? If we look at recent economic history, then we see that in this century the only period of falling prices was accompanied by the large-scale unemployment of the 1930s. If we look at unemployment in the years since the war up to 1968, we see a strong inverse relationship between them. When unemployment was low, then inflation was high; when unemployment was high, then the increase in earnings was much smaller. In fact, when unemployment was high, the increase in earnings was so small that it was almost negligible.

This phenomenon was the basis of the Phillips curve first propounded in 1958, and it was true until very recently. The past few years, however, have seen unemployment high, and inflation high, and we are faced with the highest unemployment since the war side by side with the highest rate of inflation.

In cases where their prices cannot rise sufficiently, firms will reduce their labour force, turning to increased mechanisation wherever possible. Some unemployment is undoubtedly caused by this.

But the rapid rise in unemployment at the present time, since firms can raise their prices, must be caused by an underlying deficiency of demand, rather than by wage inflation.

In a more indirect way, if course, wage inflation is raising unemployment. For the Government is deliberately keeping demand in the economy low for fear of making inflation worse. This low demand is now causing unemployment. Another method of checking inflation (say a price and incomes policy) would permit demand to be increased and unemployment to fall.

There have recently been signs that unemployment is actually increasing. As unemployment, short-time working, and reduced overtime spread through the country, consumers are reacting to their reduced incomes by cutting their spending. This means cutting down on luxuries, buying cheaper lines of goods, and postponing purchases where possible.

The effect on firms is to squeeze their profits. One reaction to this is to cut their costs wherever possible, including overheads. This is unlikely in itself, however, to completely counteract the revenue lost from reduced demand for their products. In order to bring their revenue nearer its former level, in many cases firms increase prices still further, attempting to make up through prices what they have lost in demand. This response to unemployment and falling demand has been to accelerate price increases.

The aim of these price increases may not be simply to maintain dividends: it is as likely to be to obtain funds for investment for the future. If a firm falls behind its rivals, both home and abroad, in re-equipment, its ability to compete in the future will be seriously weakened.

Finally, let us see how inflation can reduce unemployment. The demand that has been taken out of the economy by fiscal means by the Government has been causing rising unemployment—but some demand is finding its way back in spite of rising wages. Were wages to be sharply checked in the near future, the first effect would be a slackening in demand and a worsening of the unemployment situation.

To be more precise, it is the relation between wage inflation and price inflation that is important. Where wage inflation is faster than price inflation, then unemployment will not rise so fast; where price inflation is faster than wage inflation, then unemployment will grow.

There is an important lesson here for anti-inflation policies. If wages are checked before prices (and this is seen today as the natural sequence), then unemployment will rise. A future policy of higher levels of wages than prices would draw from all this? First, that the relationship between inflation and unemployment is not a simple one, and changes from time to time. Above all, it depends on the reaction of individuals and institutions to economic circumstances. The human factor is vital. In particular:

Secondly, reduced demand today is causing unemployment without slowing inflation.

Thirdly, firms react to reduced demand by forcing up prices.

Fourthly, the first effect of a slow-down in wage inflation is a worsening of unemployment.

The evidence is that so far from there being a "trade-off" between inflation and unemployment, so that policy can choose between them, they are in fact feeding on each other and must be tackled simultaneously.

# EEC attacks evasion of regional aid law

By ROBERT PRINSKY

The Common Market Commission is stepping up its efforts to limit the incentives for firms to evade the law on regional aid. Ministers' meeting in Brussels next week.

A first indication of how governments like it could be provided at the Council of Ministers' meeting in Brussels next week.

Incentives such as cash grants, tax concessions, and guaranteed loans have become a major factor in planning new European plants, especially since the EEC began lowering Customs tariffs in 1968. Companies frequently base investment decisions on where the best offer is made, and international aid competition has grown up as a result.

Aids of the so-called transparent variety can be measured as part of the investment. They include cash grants and assistance with utilities. The opaque aids, however, cannot be valued easily, either because they do not have a ceiling, such as income-tax reductions, or because they do not have a clear value, such as government guarantees or project financing.

The Commission said Common Market countries at present supply transparent aids amounting to the following percentages of total investment: Belgium, 18.5 per cent; Luxembourg, 17.3 per cent; West Germany, 18.1 per cent; France, 24.7 per cent; Italy (excluding the South), 26.7.

Officials said opaque aids add considerably to these amounts, but it is not known how much. Belgium, for example, is widely held to be the best of the best in opaque aids, yet its transparent aids are the lowest of the Six. Some Belgian advantages cannot even be classed as aids: its processing of aid applications is the fastest of the Six, taking only about three months, compared with up to 18 months for Italy.

Besides calling for overall limits and an end to opaque aids, the Commission has declared that incentives should not be made available over too wide an area, certainly not over the whole of a country. Also, it wants to end overlapping of aids intended for certain regions and aids intended for certain industries, such as coal.

The latter considerations influenced the two major actions it has brought.

In the first action, the Commission attacked Belgium's new economic expansion law for using an out of date and too wide-ranging definition of the regions that should qualify for aid. The Brussels Government gave a 15-page answer and made some changes to the law, but the Commission was not satisfied and continued proceedings. A settlement is thought likely later this month.

In the other action, the Commission moved against a two-year extension of West Germany's special aids to its dying coal industry to create alternative employment. Bonn extended it for two years after its scheduled expiry 18 months ago. The Commission said incentives were not needed throughout the Ruhr, one of West Germany's most prosperous areas, and it is discussing with Bonn the definition of limited zones for the programme.

Commission officials are also planning but they have declined to specify their plans. —AP-Dow Jones.

## Insurance company wound-up

Cheque Indemnity, a company which guaranteed firms against loss from dishonest employees, was compulsorily wound-up in the High Court yesterday. The order was made on an unopposed application by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The petition was supported by trade creditors—Kenning for Group (creditor for 309); Haymarket Corner (34); Maison Riche (£205); Vauxhall Stores (£55)—and the Department of Health and Social Security, creditor for 103.

Mr Leonard Bromley, QC, for Secretary of State, told Sir in Pennycook, the vice-chancellor, that the company had been wound-up for a long time, from traders dishonoured cheques at their face value.

Cheque Indemnity had been incorporated in 1966 with a nominal capital of £100,000. In 1968 the company started a liability loss insurance business.

By law, an insurance company's assets had to exceed its liabilities by a fixed amount—in the case of this company, £100,000.

Considerations of solvency were in the case of this company, observed Mr Bromley, because the accounts put in by the company for the year ended 31.12.1970 showed an excess of liabilities over assets of £461,000.

Subsequent negotiations to rectify the figure had resulted in the company admitting that excess was at least £20,000, and the department's view was that it was more.

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## UK study of reactor

The CEBG is involved in a detailed assessment of light water nuclear reactors, the US type which have dominated the world nuclear industry until now. It is also conducting a study by British Nuclear Design and Construction, the Atomic Energy Authority, and Associated Nuclear Services.

The study is supported by the small reactor working party set up by the Department of Energy and Industry to study all competing reactor systems. The CEBG and the working party are trying to decide whether to stay with the present gas-cooled reactor, or move on to a new reactor while waiting for the generation of fast breeders.

## Cornwall Property ahead 38 pc

Cornwall Property, the Slater, Walker associate, yesterday announced a 38 per cent increase in pre-tax profit to £217,000 for the year ended March. The dividend total is maintained at 17 per cent with a final payment of 12 per cent.

The results include three months' profit from Balden Estates, Cornwall Estates, and Europa Merchants, but no contribution from Edward Webb (Stourbridge) or Copthall Holdings, both of which were acquired after the year-end.

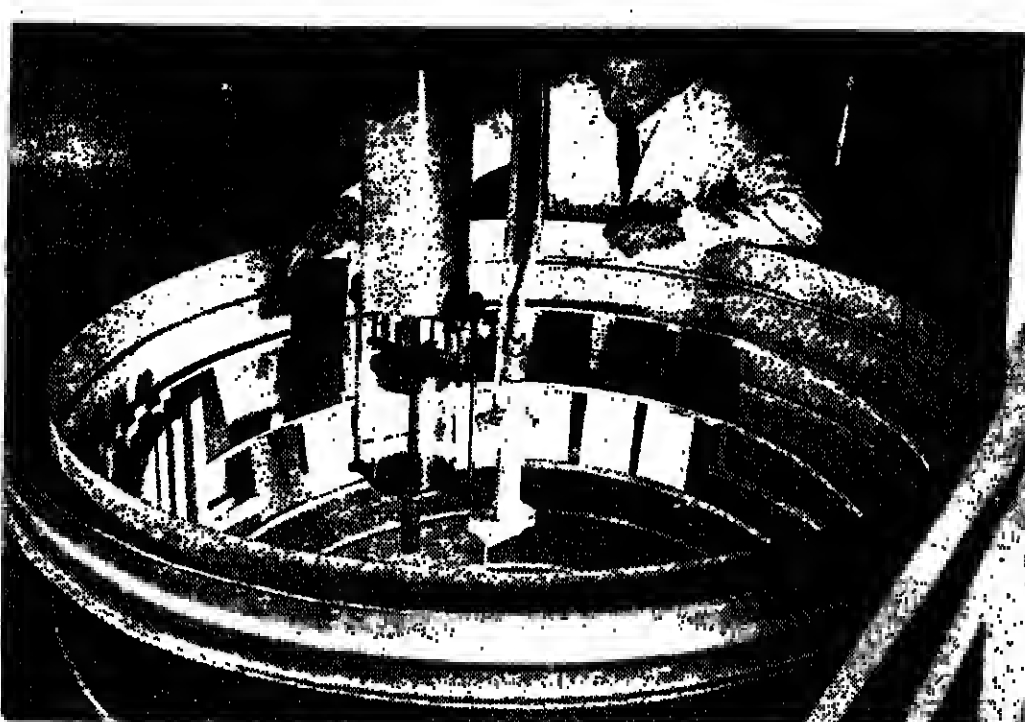
## Company news briefs

**Interim results**  
Dinkie Heat: 194 pc (10); pre-tax profit £35,530 (£20,712).

**Business changes**  
Patagon Royalties: Mr D. J. Eldridge and Mr P. Snell elected directors. Mr P. T. Gunton ceases to be a director.

Star (Greater Britain) Holdings: Mr Philip Sheilbourne has been appointed deputy chairman of the company.

BHD Engineers: Mr H. Mellor appointed a director.



Known as a "weatherometer" this device is being used by the ACC division of Albright & Wilson to accelerate weathering tests on metal panels painted with Accomet C an anti-corrosion compound for metals

## Auditors qualify accounts

Thomson McIntock, the chartered accountants, has qualified its approval of the report and accounts of James Scott, the Glasgow electrical engineer.

The auditors say that they are unable to form an opinion as to whether the accounts show a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit of a French subsidiary—Masset and Disdier.

The group's consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account include net assets of this subsidiary of £371,949 and profits of £15,222 respectively.

## ARV Holdings slowly recovers

ARV Holdings, the garage and motor finance group, is gradually moving into the black. The group incurred a loss of £18,500 for the six months to March 31, against one of £45,938 for the corresponding period. However, directors forecast a profit for the whole of 1970-1 and while they have decided against an interim dividend, they anticipate a payment for the full year.

Meantime, progress is being made with plans for redevelopment of the garage premises at Exeter and consideration is being given to the fuller use of the company's properties near Heathrow Airport-London.

## Cornwall Property ahead 38 pc

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## Chance to strike sea oil

A company has been started up to enable British investors to participate directly in UK offshore oil exploration. Arrangements have been completed by Morgan Grenfell and Edward Bates for the formation of one million shares in Viking Oil.

The company will participate in a joint venture in British waters with Hunt International Petroleum, the English company of Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt, one of the oil industry's most prominent and successful figures.

His previous exploration successes include the discovery of the Sarir field in Libya, one of the world's ten largest fields with estimated reserves of ten billion barrels.

Viking will have a 20 per cent interest and Hunt International an 80 per cent interest in a joint venture which will apply for licences to explore for oil in British waters. The Department of Trade and Industry recently invited applications for the fourth round of licence awards. Applications close on August 20.

The agreement between Viking and Hunt International envisages an initial exploration programme of £5.5 million. Shareholders of Viking include Standard Life Assurance, British Assets Trust, Atlantic Assets Trust, Scottish Provident Institution, General Accident, Scotfunds, and Scotshares.

## Sunshine to rescue of hotels

This month's fine weather may save many of Britain's holiday resorts from the worst season for years—the result of the postal strike and mounting unemployment.

West Country and Channel Island resorts say the sun is bringing in holidaymakers in their thousands, and bookings for the rest of the summer are roaring in well also.

Only a month ago resorts were reporting a big drop in the number of visitors. Jersey, for example, claimed that no less than 40 per cent of its holiday beds were empty. Torquay said it was having its poorest season for a decade. Mr Richard Underwood, chairman of Cornwall Holiday and Tourist Association, said their Cornish resorts were having such a thin time that some holidaymakers were not last out the season unless things improved.

Yesterday however, Mr Sidney Lovegrove, publicity director for Torquay, Paignton, and Brixham, said: "Up to June we were having our worst holiday season for 25 years. Bookings were a good 20 per cent down and booking charts for the rest of the season full of gaps. But with the tropical weather this month things have improved a thousandfold. Holidaymakers in the area are now saying that so many holidaymakers have arrived, and others booking for later holidays, the bad start to the season and damage done by the general economic climate and the postal strike has been wiped out. If the trend continues throughout 1971 the year will finish up as good as 1970."

The rise in earnings was mainly attributed to a sharp rise in freight rates last year and in the operation of container ships.

The report, however, noted that since the beginning of this year Japan's shipping industry had seen declining business. It said this trend was largely caused by a drop in shipping rates and by reducing demand for bottoms from Japan's steel-makers, which are adjusting their production downward to cope with reduced domestic steel demands.

It noted that 13 container ships were being operated by Japanese shipping firms on the Japan-United States route and two other routes.

## Engineering revival?

New orders won by the engineering industry show signs of a revival according to the Department of Trade and Industry. Total orders in the three months to the end of May were 7 per cent higher than in the previous three months, at constant prices, and home orders were up 10 per cent.

In May orders were nearly a fifth higher than in April, but the monthly figures are unreliable because they can be distorted by single large contracts.

The three month increase came in spite of a 3 per cent drop in export orders. The figures also show some improvement in home deliveries with a small drop in export deliveries, so the total is therefore only up slightly. Orders on hand are down for both the home and export sectors.

## Hemdale shows profit rise

Taking the figures in the accounts as they are, Hemdale, the show business group, has beaten its revised forecast of a pre-tax profit of £225,000 for 1970. The group, which was torn by a boardroom upheaval last summer, reports a pre-tax profit of £236,000, against £181,000 for the previous 15 months.

The figures are flattering because a £21,872 loss by Perthen Foods, a former subsidiary, has not been consolidated and £60,010 has been drawn from reserves to cover this and the former offshoot's anticipated terminal loss. With a final 71 per cent, however, shareholders are to receive the 20 per cent dividend total forecast by the board compared with 25 per cent for the longer period last time.

Commenting on the outlook, Mr John Daly, the chairman, reports that the group has financed or co-financed four international films in the current year to date and two more are planned for 1971.

He has no doubt that the demand existing within the world cinema and television markets and the "approaching" cassette trade "will ensure a prosperous and existing future."

## Bovril statement this week

A spokesman for Schroder Wagg, advised to Bovril, said yesterday: "We shall say something, hopefully, about the Cavenham offer some time this week." Bovril and Schroder Wagg are still assessing the offer in the light of Cavenham's annual report.

## Furniture group payout up

Henderson-Kenton (Holdings), the retail furniture group, is paying 24 points more from 184 per cent higher profits, a final of 184 per cent making 224 points total for 1970-1. There will also be a one-for-two scrip issue.

A 14 per cent increase to £5.1 millions in sales has produced a 29 per cent jump to £256,330 in the pre-tax profit. The new dividend rate is covered about 2.4 times.

## Clifford Brown bid agreement

Agreement has now been reached on terms of a new bid by Dollond and Aitchison for Clifford Brown. A revised offer at 100p per share has been recommended by the Clifford Brown board.

It was disclosed yesterday that associates of Dollond have acquired about 128,500, or 10 per cent of the Brown shares since the announcement of the previous bid on May 25.

## Celestion payout raised two points

Celestion Industries, the diverse group whose interests include sound reproduction equipment and foundation garments, is raising its dividend by two points to 6 per cent.

The board which forecast better results for 1970-71 now reports a jump from £24,486 to £157,482 in pre-tax profit and from £66,696 to £136,482 in net profit.

## Gas record

Record quantities of gas were supplied in the first three months of 1971. The total available in the 13 weeks to July 4 was 1,700 million therms—37 per cent more than in the same period last year.

# Success is 'National' in Australia.

Commission officials are also planning but they have declined to specify their plans. —AP-Dow Jones.

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Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

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Telephone: 01-606 8070

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Tel Home/Office \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ C6

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# Hill Samuel Group Limited

Extracts from the Statement of Sir Kenneth Keith, Chairman, on the results for the year ended 31st March, 1971.

## PROFITS

This has been a variable year for your Company, particularly on the banking side where, for the first six months, unsettled market conditions and rising costs resulted in lower profitability both in the U.K. and overseas. I am glad to say, however, that there was an improvement in the position in the latter part of the year, which has continued into the current year. The Group's insurance and shipping interests showed an improvement over the previous year.

The consolidated profit and loss account shows a profit for the year after taxation and loan interest, and after minority interest and transfers to reserve for contingencies in respect of the banking companies, of £2,885,000, compared with £3,073,000 for the previous year. The deduction for loan interest includes for the first time a full year's interest (£347,000 after tax relief) on the £20 million 7% Bonds issued in March 1970, the net proceeds of which were used to subscribe additional share capital of Hill Samuel & Co. Limited.

The profits of the banking companies were less than those of last year, principally for the reasons I have already given. A contributory factor is that it was decided to use most of the proceeds of last year's Bond issue to fund short-term loans and to provide additional capital for the development of our banking subsidiaries in Europe and Australia. The benefits



from this further investment are of necessity long-term and did not materialise in the year under review.

## DIVIDEND

Your Board now recommends the payment on 25th August 1971 of a final dividend of 10% on the Ordinary share capital of the Company making, with the interim of 5% already paid, a total distribution for the year ended 31st March 1971 of 15%, the same as last year.

## THE CURRENT YEAR

This time last year I said that we were suffering from a period of growthless, profitless inflation. Wage settlements are still continuing to run at too high a level in relation to output, and as a result there are still no immediate prospects of bringing the rate of price inflation down. Demand in the economy remains sluggish, with the result that industrial investment is still far too low. However, the Government's strategy to restore a much greater sense of reality in all areas of national life will inevitably take time. There seem now signs that the Government's policies are beginning to work.

Your Group's activities are well spread and despite the inflationary pressure we have been able, over the last six months, at least to contain our overheads. We expect to maintain this position and I am able to report that the results for the first three months of your Group's financial year are in excess of those for the corresponding period for last year.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Years to 31st March	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Total assets	250,515	275,422	436,811	571,969	695,715
Group disclosed profits after tax	1,128	1,579	2,697	3,073	2,885
Disclosed earnings—					
pence per share	3.36p	4.70p	6.34p	6.60p	6.19p
Gross dividends	882	1,008	1,322	1,746	1,746
Rate	10.5%	1.2%	12.42%	15%	15%
Cover	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.7

Copies of the Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement in full can be obtained from the Secretary:

100 WOOD STREET, LONDON, EC2P 2AJ



# Profit surge by Bank Bridge justifies price

The recent rise in the share price of Bank Bridge Securities, the investment bank, was fully justified when the Cheshire company announced yesterday a 150 per cent increase in profit and a 50 per cent jump in dividend.

Pre-tax profit for the year ended March total £1.19 million, against £12,000 on turnover up from £5.2 million to £9.7 million.

The dividend total is raised from 30 per cent to 45 per cent with a final payment of 30 per cent. The board also plans a one-for-ten scrip issue. British Benzol, the smokeless fuel company which is 51 per cent owned by Bank Bridge, contributed around £160,000 dealing profit when it was floated last August.

At the same time profit of this subsidiary, which totalled £680,000 against a prospectus forecast of £400,000, has been consolidated.

As a result there are minority interests of £200,000 and net attributable profit works out at £514,000 for the year, against £217,000.

While Mr H. E. Snow, the chairman, is unwilling to make a firm forecast, he expects an improvement in the second half and estimates that the group pre-tax profit for the full year will exceed £110,000, compared

with a loss of some £14,000 in 1969-70. He does not say, however, whether there is any possibility of a resumption of dividends. Nothing has been paid since the 9 per cent for 1968-69.

**£8.45M issue by Airlease Int.**

Airlease International Finance plans to raise £8.45 million through a 15-year straight debt Eurobond issue and a further £6.35 million through five-year guaranteed notes. Kleinwort Benson will manage the issue. Airlease International, which was recently incorporated in Bermuda, buys and leases aircraft. The company is owned by eleven British banks, including the 'big four', merchant banks and an insurance company, Commercial Union.

Quotation for the bonds is being sought on the London Stock Exchange. Underwriters anticipate that the coupon on the bonds will be 9 per cent and on the notes 8.5 per cent.

It is expected that the rate and the issue price will be fixed in the light of current market conditions on July 29.

**Melias confirms restored dividend**

Melias, the grocery concern which returned to the dividend list with a 21 per cent interim, is now paying a final of 31 per cent making a 6 per cent total for 1970-1. The company, a subsidiary of Associated British Foods, reports a profit before tax and the cost of decimilisation of £122,000, against £113,000 for 1969-70. The non-recurring costs of decimilisation amounted to £12,000. The directors believe that the benefit of substantial capital expenditure will be felt for the first time to a "significant" extent in the current year, which has made an encouraging start in terms of both sales and profits.

## Constable Hart in the red

Constable Hart, the public works contractor, has been hit by a setback in its mobile department, although there are now signs of a recovery. At the halfway stage the group reports a pre-tax loss of £7,348, against a profit of £111,719 previously. All divisions did better than in the previous corresponding period with the exception of the mobile division where the board was unable to plan continuity of work at break-even prices. This department, however, is now profitably employed on a substantial contract.

While Mr H. E. Snow, the chairman, is unwilling to make a firm forecast, he expects an improvement in the second half and estimates that the group pre-tax profit for the full year will exceed £110,000, compared

## CLOSING PRICES

Account: July 23  
Settlement: August 3

### LONDON

#### BRITISH FUNDS

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### FOREIGN

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### DOMINION & COLONIAL

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### BANKS & HP

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### BREWERIES

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### BUILDING & PAINTS

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### PROPERTY & TRUSTS

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

#### RUBBER & TEA

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
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#### SHIPPING

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
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Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### STORES

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
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Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### TEXTILES

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### ELECTRICAL & RADIO

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### INSURANCE

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### MINING & TIN

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### OIL

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### UNIT TRUSTS

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

### SHIPPING

Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00

You are short of finance  
You are going public  
You plan to expand  
You're merging or taking-over  
You're starting a business  
You're setting up abroad  
You have foreign currency problems  
You need instalment credit  
You're uncertain about insurance  
You need leasing or factoring facilities

## The turning points.

# Only the Midland has a Finance Management Team to see you through.

There are occasions in the life of every business and every businessman when financial arrangements must move in a new direction.

This is when the best financial advice, assistance and management are essential. And it is for these occasions that the Midland Bank, alone amongst the major clearing banks, has introduced its new Finance Management Service.

Details of the facilities of the Midland Bank Group can be discussed by the new Team, which consists of a number of highly trained, experienced men who have already held management appointments in the Midland Bank. Each is available to companies to provide a complete finance management service, and can be contacted

through the appropriate Regional Director, your Midland Manager, or through the Team's leader, Mr. Michael Clipsham—who is based in the Bank's Head Office, Poultry, London.

As a clearing bank service, it is unique. To many businesses it has already proved itself. It will be of great significance to many more in the future.

Mr Michael Clipsham  
TO FCIS RB AMBIM MIM  
who leads the Finance Management Team



**Midland Bank Finance Management Service**  
A Great British Bank















